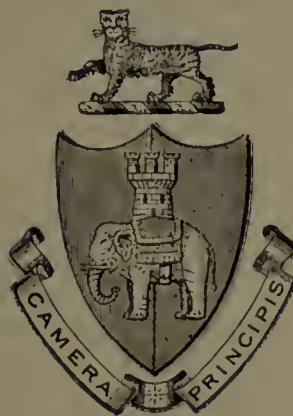


CITY OF COVENTRY. A.R.P. MOBILE FIRST AID UNITS.

CITY OF COVENTRY.



The Health of the City in 1938

Annual Report

. . . BY . . .

A. MASSEY, M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A.

*Medical Officer of Health,
General Superintendent Corporation Hospitals,
School Medical Officer.*

Coventry :

CURTIS & BEAMISH, LTD., Printers, Charterhouse Works, Northfield Road.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
(AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE).

Chairman : MR. COUNCILLOR J. C. LEE GORDON. (a) (b)

Vice-Chairman : MRS. ALDERMAN E. HUGHES.* (a) (b)

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN S. STRINGER, J.P.) (b)

THE DEPUTY-MAYOR (MR. COUNCILLOR J. HOLT).

MISS ALDERMAN ARNOLD, J.P. (a) (b)

MRS. ALDERMAN E. SMITH, J.P. (a)

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S. (a)

MR. COUNCILLOR A. T. ADAMS. (a) (b)

MR. COUNCILLOR A. R. BROMAGE. (a) b)

MRS. COUNCILLOR J. CANT, J.P. (a)

MR. COUNCILLOR H. CLARKE. (b)

MR. COUNCILLOR J. LATHAM. (a)

Membership of the Sub-Committees of the Public Health Committee
is shewn by the following marks:—

(a) General Purposes Sub-Committee.

(b) Housing Sub-Committee.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT COMMITTEE.

Chairman : MRS. COUNCILLOR J. CANT, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : MR. COUNCILLOR H. CLARKE.

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN S. STRINGER, J.P.).

THE DEPUTY-MAYOR (MR. COUNCILLOR J. HOLT).

MR. ALDERMAN F. W. KIMBERLEY.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. T. ADAMS.

MRS. COUNCILLOR S. A. GRIFFITHS, M.B.E., J.P.

MRS. COUNCILLOR H. E. GIVENS, J.P.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. C. LEE GORDON.

MR. COUNCILLOR R. W. HARRIS.

MR. C. M. MCGOWRAN.

MRS. L. M. TYLER.

REPRESENTATIVES ON THE WARWICK-
SHIRE AND COVENTRY JOINT
COMMITTEE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN S. STRINGER, J.P.).

MR. COUNCILLOR J. C. LEE GORDON

(Chairman of the Joint Committee).

MISS ALDERMAN A. ARNOLD, J.P.

MR. ALDERMAN G. E. HODGKINSON.

MRS. ALDERMAN E. HUGHES.*

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR R. W. HARRIS.

MR. COUNCILLOR J. LATHAM.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. TURNER, J.P.

MRS. COUNCILLOR A. E. CORRIE.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. R. BROMAGE.

*Now deceased.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health -	A. MASSEY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health - - -	A. ASHWORTH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health - - -	C. P. MAYOU, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. MARGARET J. MOIR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare - - -	WINIFRED A. KANE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare - - -	JANE O. FRENCH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (appt. 1/1/39).

Gulson Road Municipal Hospital—

Medical Superintendent -	J. STUART SMITH, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Resident Medical Officers - - -	L. H. MATTISON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. A. M. HOWARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. J. SPEARS, M.B., Ch.B.
Visiting Surgeon - - -	S. A. BALLANTYNE, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.) (part time).
Visiting Surgeon (Ear, Nose and Throat) - - -	D. A. P. MACALISTER, F.R.C.S. (Edin.) (part time).
Visiting Dental Surgeon -	C. HARRIS, L.D.S. (part time).
Matron - - -	MISS M. DONAGH.

City Isolation Hospital—

Resident Medical Officer -	J. F. GALPINE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Matron - - -	MISS N. GREENWOOD.

Tuberculosis—

Tuberculosis Officer - -	J. MCG. WILLIAMS, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assist. Tuberculosis Officers -	R. J. CYRIAX, M.D., D.P.H. R. N. WALKER, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Superintendent -	C. BUDGE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Memorial Sanatorium)	
Assistant Medical Officers -	H. L. R. SARGANT, M.B., Ch.B. KATHLEEN J. WARK, M.D.
(Memorial Sanatorium)	A. S. MOODIE, M.B., Ch.B.

Venereal Diseases Clinic—

Medical Officers - - -	J. F. GALPINE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. A. T. HAWLEY, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.) (part time).
------------------------	--

Air Raid Precautions—

Assistant Medical Officer for A.R.P. - - -	B. CROSTHWAITE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (appt. —/12/38).
--	--

Public Analysts - - -	W. T. RIGBY, F.I.C. (part time). F. G. D. CHALMERS, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C. (part time).
Veterinary Inspector - -	W. DALE, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).
Chief Sanitary Inspector -	W. R. MARTIN. * ||
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector - - -	W. BEAUMONT. * ||
Housing Inspector - -	E. A. JOHNSON. x || (appt. 12/11/38).
Meat Inspector - - -	N. T. SIDDELE. x ||
Assistant Meat Inspector -	C. ASH. x ||

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF—*continued.*

Sanitary Inspectors—

MISS P. CHURCHILL. *
 H. ELLIS. x ||
 H. LENTON. x ||
 E. C. BOND.*
 T. E. WILLMOTT. * ||
 R. D. HAYNE. x ||
 M. M. BRAIDE. x ||

D. C. NORCLIFFE. x
 J. H. BOYES. x ||
 (appt. 28/6/1938).
 B. R. DIXON. x ||
 (appt. 1/12/1938).
 H. STEW. x || (appt. 2/1/1939).
 A. J. SLIPP. x (appt. 2/1/1939).
 W. T. G. SCOTT (Probationer).

Superintendent Health Visitor -

MISS L. CURETON. § ¶ *

Deputy Supt. Health Visitor -

MISS R. WARD. § ¶ * f

Health Visitors—

MISS A. G. PUDGE. † §
 MISS E. R. SAUL. * § a
 MISS A. J. RINGROSE ¶ § f
 MISS E. DICKENSON. ¶ § c
 MRS. F. A. GEORGE. ¶ §
 MISS G. O. MASKELL. ¶ § c
 MISS H. HAMPTON. ¶ § c

MISS E. M. OWEN. ¶ § c
 MISS G. E. SAUL, † §
 (B.A.Lond.).
 MISS E. BOULTON. §
 Miss M. RATCLIFFE. ¶ §
 MISS D. JONES. ¶ § c
 MISS A. DOCHERTY ¶ § c
 (appt. 1/9/1938).

Municipal Midwives—

NURSE A. ALLEN.
 NURSE V. ATKIN.
 NURSE V. BATE.
 NURSE E. BENSON.
 NURSE S. BURNS.
 NURSE J. DUCKETT.
 NURSE I. M. DUDLEY.
 NURSE D. HERITAGE.
 NURSE D. HUMPHRIS.
 NURSE A. HUBBARD.
 NURSE N. KIRK.
 NURSE A. MASON.
 NURSE A. RAYNOR.

NURSE M. ROUSE.
 NURSE V. SIMPKINS.
 NURSE D. STANLEY.
 NURSE M. SPRAYSON.
 NURSE E. THOMAS.
 NURSE K. WAGSTAFF.
 NURSE E. WRIGHT.
 NURSE G. M. MIDGELEY
 (appt. 8/8/1938).
 NURSE C. E. KEY
 (appt. 19/2/1939).
 NURSE M. BOWEN
 (appt. 8/5/1939).

District Medical Officers (part time)

4

Public Vaccinators (part time) -

2

Chief Clerk -

J. H. GRANT. †

Vaccination Officer -

T. LORD.

Clerks

E. WOOD.
 F. ELLIS.
 W. STUDHOLME.
 H. JOHNSON (appt. 11/6/1938).
 J. SALT (appt. 11/6/1938).
 MISS F. HOLLY.
 MISS D. FREARSON.
 MISS A. L. EDWARDS.
 MISS W. EDWARDS.

MISS J. GORDON.
 H. S. WHITTEN.
 MISS B. CAVE.
 MISS G. SMITH
 (appt. 12/9/1938).
 B. CLEMENTS (appt. 5/12/1938).
 MISS M. GODDARD
 (appt. 12/4/1939).
 M. L. DODD (appt. 22/5/1939).

Gulson Road Municipal Hospital—

Nursing Staff 85

Other 62.

City and Pinley Hospitals—

Nursing Staff 23.

Other 46.

* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Inspector's Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

‡ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other foods.

§ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Joint Examination Board.

¶ Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

|| Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

|| Three years general trained nurse.

a Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Maternity and Child Welfare Workers.

c New certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors under Memo 101/M.C.W.

f State registered fever trained nurse.

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General Statistics.

Area in acres	19,167
Population (Census, 1931)	178,136
Population (estimate for mid. year 1938)	219,900
Density of population (1931) per acre	9.5
Density of population (estimate mid. 1938)	11.4
Number of inhabited dwellings (1931) 42,190 (Dec., 1938) 61,580	
Average number of persons to each occupied house (mid. year) 3.5	
Rateable Value of City (Dec., 1938) ...	£1,549,159
Sum represented by a penny rate (Dec., 1938) ...	£5,750

Live Births— Males. Females. Total.

(Legitimate)	1825	1661	3486
(Illegitimate)	72	66	138
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1897	1727	3624

= Birth rate of 16.5 per 1000 people.

Stillbirths ... 82 61 143 = Rate of 39.5 per 1000 live births.

Deaths ... 1140 951 2091 = Death rate of 9.5 per 1000 people.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes—

Puerperal Sepsis ... 2	= 0.6 per 1000 births
Other Puerperal Causes 8	= 2.2 , , ,

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

(a) All infants per 1,000 live births	56.0
(b) Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ...	52.5
(c) Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ...	144.9

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 2

„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) 3

„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... 17

Marriage Rate 20.6

Death Rate from Principal Infectious Diseases ... 0.13

Respiratory Death Rate 1.12

Phthisis „ „ 0.63

Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis ... 0.09

Death Rate from Cancer... 1.17

CITY OF COVENTRY

Annual Health Report, 1938

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present this my tenth Annual Report on the state of the public health in Coventry. The Report deals with the year 1938 and is the sixty-fourth of the series.

The arresting feature of the year was the large and urgent diversion of effort to deal with the organization of A.R.P. emergency medical services. Although much preparatory work has been done in this connection during the past two years, the autumn crisis brought a big accession of extra work, which has continued since and which is likely to continue. Despite certain staff additions for A.R.P. purposes at the year-end, there are many in the Department who have long worked under considerable pressure. Needless to say, however, they are only too glad to be of service in this matter. For the first time in the history of these health reports, a brief section is included dealing with A.R.P. medical services.

The City birth-rate in 1938 was 16.5 per 1,000 population as compared with an average of 14.4 for the past ten years and with a national figure in 1938 of 15.1.

The actual local death rate last year was 9.5 as against 11.6 for England and Wales and 11.7 for the great towns collectively. The Registrar-General introduces a comparability factor to "weight" the City death rate, having regard to special considerations such as, for example, the low average age of the Coventry population. The factor is 1.21, and thus the local death rate is weighted to 11.5.

The infant mortality rate in Coventry in 1938 was 56.0 per 1,000 births, as compared with 53.0 for the country as a whole and

57.0 for the great towns collectively. The local maternal mortality rate was 2.76 as against 3.08 for England and Wales. An appreciable fall in the incidence of and mortality from tuberculosis constitutes a welcome feature of the local statistics for 1938.

The City continues to grow apace. The departmental estimate of population for mid-1938 was 219,900 and the estimate for 1939 is 234,000. The Registrar-General's estimate for mid-1938 was 213,000. It appears, however, that the latter figure is a very conservative one even for application a year ago.

A notable event during the year under review was the inauguration in September last of the new Coventry Joint Laboratory. The scheme is an interesting example of partnership between voluntary and municipal agencies. It is administered by a Joint Committee constituted as to one half of Corporation representatives and as to the other half of voluntary hospital representatives. All the pathological and bacteriological work of the City is now carried out in the local Laboratory.

The demands on the Municipal General Hospital continue to grow and the need for an early extension of the hospital must again be emphasised. It is possible, however, that certain considerations now introduced in connection with the A.R.P. emergency hospital services scheme may necessitate a new angle of approach. It is recognised, for example, that modern war conditions would indicate a need for the removal of main hospital nuclei from town to country.

Allesley Hall, presented to the Corporation by Lord Iliffe in 1937, has done excellent service during the year under review as a convalescent home, serving jointly the Municipal General Hospital and the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

The City Isolation Hospital continues to provide modern amenities for the treatment of fevers. Again, during 1938, it is good to record that the beds at the hospital were never in full commission.

Considerable extensions of the City's maternity and child welfare service were approved during the year and came into operation in January, 1939. Two additional welfare centres and three additional ante-natal clinics were then inaugurated. The scheme of Municipal Midwives is working well and nearly 70 per cent. of all domiciliary confinements in the City are already in the hands of this service.

The attendances at the welfare centres showed a large increase in 1938 as compared with previous years—72,769 in 1938 as against 57,003 in 1937. This is partly due to the expanding population, but it is likely that the special health education campaign of 1937-8 has also played a notable part in conducing to a wider use of the centres.

The Scheme for the accommodation at the Great Barr Park Colony of all local mental defectives requiring institutional care became operative during the year and all cases had been duly transferred to the Colony by the year-end.

In connection with slum clearance, further areas containing 192 unfit dwellings were represented towards the year-end and will be dealt with in 1939. Under operative Orders, 343 unfit houses were actually demolished during 1938. It is noteworthy that, in addition, 735 houses were restored to fitness by reconditioning or repair during the year.

In November, 1938, the City Council formally resolved to promote in the Session of Parliament 1938—1939 a Bill with the main object of bringing to the City a water supply from the River Severn at Upton-upon-Severn. In May, 1939, all opposition to the Bill was withdrawn and the final formalities were in process at the time of writing. From public health and industrial angles alike, the scheme has bearings of very wide importance. It is unnecessary to add that the existing Coventry water supplies are excellent in quality. The new Scheme is intended quantitatively to safeguard a very big Coventry of the future.

I beg leave to explain that this preamble is intended briefly to draw attention to a few only of the many important matters which receive detailed treatment in the following pages.

It is once more a pleasure to mention the courtesy and assistance extended throughout the year by the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and to acknowledge with thanks the loyal and able service again given by all members of my staff.

It is with profound regret that I refer to the death early in the current year of Alderman Mrs. Ellen Hughes. For many years Alderman Mrs. Hughes gave devoted service as a member of the Public Health Committee, of which latterly she was Vice-Chairman. Mrs. Hughes was at all times a keen advocate of health reform, and her kindly and zealous work on behalf of the women and children of the City will in itself constitute a lasting memorial.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR MASSEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Council House,

Coventry.

June, 1939.

Social Conditions
Meteorology
Vital Statistics

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Population. In the ordinary way the next Census will be in 1941, and meanwhile the difficulty of estimating the City population continues. The Departmental Estimate for mid-1937 was 206,500, as compared with the Registrar-General's figure of 209,000. The Departmental estimate for mid-1938 was 219,900, as against the Registrar-General's estimate for that year of 213,000. All the evidence indicates the City's phenomenal growth, and it is interesting to note that the Departmental estimate of population for 1939 is 234,000. The major factor at work is the continued immigration to the City in response to the demands of expanding industries. The immigrants are largely young adults and children and thus the population is "fortified," conduced in turn to a low general death-rate. Although no less than 4,634 new houses were erected in Coventry during 1938 there is certainly no indication that the supply is too great.

It appears that the new population is such as makes big demands on the local hospital, clinic and welfare-centre arrangements, and attendances thereat showed a notable augmentation during the year under review.

Industries. The principal industries continue to be motor-car, aircraft, armaments, machine tool, electrical equipment, textile and rayon manufacture. Local unemployment has been at a comparatively low level during the year.

Unemployment Figures.

CLASS.	No. of Unemployed at dates shown.						
	Dec., 1938	Dec., 1937	Dec., 1936	Dec., 1935	Dec., 1934	Dec., 1933	Dec., 1932
Male Adults	4,131	2,855	3,175	3,700	4,504	4,211	7,288
Male Juveniles	47	11	25	52	22	13	42
Female Adults	1,317	794	500	800	727	920	1,373
Female Juveniles	111	14	23	89	25	42	66

Meteorology.

The observations for the year at the meteorological station at the City Hospital, Whitley, are given in the accompanying table. The sunshine figures for 1938 were comparatively deficient—a circumstance applying generally in the country as a whole last year. The seasonal distribution of sunshine was unexpected, as, for example, the considerable amounts experienced in March, November and December.

In regard to atmospheric pollution, three deposit gauges and one automatic filter are in routine use in the City. The former are placed at the City Hospital, Greyfriars Green and Edgewick respectively, and the automatic filter is installed at the Council House. The records for the year are set out in the table herewith.

Meteorological Observations made at the City Hospital, Coventry, 1938.

Lat. $5^{\circ} 20' 23''$ Long. $1^{\circ} 29' .4''$ W.

Height of rim of rain gauge above mean Sea Level 241 ft.

The cistern of the barometer is situated 326 feet above sea level.

Barometer Ins.	Air Temperature.	Hygrometer.		Earth Temperature.	Bright Sunshine.	Cloud.	Rain and other Forms of Precipitation.	Weather, No. of Days of		Wind Force (0-12.)	Wind Direction. No. of daily observations each month.
		Mean of Observations at 9 a.m.						Mean of Observations at 9 a.m. (Scale 0-10).	Mean of Observations at 9 a.m. (Scale 0-10).		
1938											
JAN.	29.832	47.8	35.9	41.9	+2.6	26	11	54	9.24	0	0
FEB.	30.275	45.6	35.8	40.7	+1.2	27	25	57	41.5	1.3	1.07
MAR.	30.218	58.3	37.3	47.8	+5.5	26	6	66	31	46.0	2.7
APR.	30.341	54.6	35.8	45.2	-1.3	23	11	63	12	47.3	4.4
MAY	29.949	60.0	42.4	51.2	-2.3	23	8	69	22	52.9	5.1
JUNE	30.015	67.0	49.6	58.3	+0.2	39	11	78	17	59.2	4.8
JULY	29.943	67.9	51.0	59.5	-2.0	41	1,2	76	31	60.0	3.8
AUG.	29.994	68.7	53.1	60.9	+0.1	37	31	79	6	60.4	2.5
SEPT.	30.001	64.3	48.3	56.5	0.0	34	16	75	13	56.5	2.0
OCT.	29.853	57.0	43.2	50.1	+0.2	32	31	63	9,13	50.0	1.9
NOV.	29.795	54.3	41.6	47.9	+5.2	27	27	67	5	47.1	1.3
DEC.	29.857	44.2	33.4	38.8	-1.3	20	20	54	11,12	38.0	1.6
Year.	30.006	57.5	42.3	49.9	+0.6	20	20	79	Aug. 6	49.9	2.8

RAINFALL.

TOTAL RAINFALL RECORDED IN INCHES FROM 1883-1938, INCLUSIVE.

Year	Rainfall in inches								
1883	31.40	1895	23.99	1907	27.57	1919	30.04	1931	26.91
1884	24.80	1896	25.205	1908	23.100	1920	27.61	1932	29.03
1885	29.71	1897	26.79	1909	26.65	1921	17.44	1933	21.77
1886	29.33	1898	19.865	1910	29.57	1922	29.73	1934	20.95
1887	21.62	1899	25.705	1911	21.37	1923	27.49	1935	29.74
1888	25.29	1900	28.88	1912	37.02	1924	31.96	1936	27.98
1889	27.15	1901	21.415	1913	26.35	1925	26.43	1937	27.83
1890	22.07	1902	22.535	1914	25.16	1926	27.66	1938	22.98
1891	29.70	1903	32.745	1915	29.19	1927	33.08		
1892	22.94	1904	19.975	1916	28.476	1928	26.92		
1893	19.89	1905	21.315	1917	25.386	1929	25.45		
1894	25.66	1906	26.41	1918	25.248	1930	30.99		

Yearly average over 55 years 26.34.

RECORDS AS TO ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSIT IN THE CITY.—YEAR 1938.

METRIC TONS PER HUNDRED SQUARE KILOMETRES

Rainfall in m.m.	INSOLUBLE MATTER			SOLUBLE MATTER			Total			INCLUDED IN SOLUBLE MATTER		
	Tar			Carbonaceous other than Tar			Solids			Chlorine (Cl.)		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Station No.	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
January ..	71	71	67	11	12	22	81	67	99	269	246	312
February ..	23	22	20	13	8	3	89	66	81	283	243	245
March ..	6	7	6	19	3	3	136	22	75	394	87	123
April ..	2	2	3	13	8	11	145	54	126	417	159	321
May ..	47	42	51	20	16	19	155	84	138	387	235	330
June ..	45	47	43	15	11	14	111	98	134	301	217	427
July ..	78	66	80	12	9	19	46	49	44	126	119	149
August ..	93	84	46	13	9	16	70	64	47	239	129	85
September ..	52	47	46	11	8	11	85	78	70	305	167	270
October ..	61	61	59	Not estimated			309*	100	263*	594*	150	318*
November ..	70	59	73	8	7	4	87	34	73	217	106	214
December ..	96	97	99	Not estimated			70	28	159	177	47	382
Year	644	605	593	135	91	122	1384	744	1309	3709	1905	3176
	1099	977	1347	2316	1615	2251	8643	5331	8205	720	440	792

* Undissolved matter increased by presence of small leaves.

 April: Volume of liquid only sufficient to estimate the dissolved and undissolved solids.
 March: Sample insufficient for estimation of Sulphates.

 Station No. 1—GREYFRIARS GREEN—*8643 metric tons per 100 square kilos. = 216.075 tons per square mile.
 " 2—CITY HOSPITAL— 5331 metric tons per 100 square kilos. = 133.275 tons per square mile.
 " 3—EDGWICK— 8205 metric tons per 100 square kilos. = 205.125 tons per square mile.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births. There were 3,724 births registered during the year. After accounting for transfers the net figure was 3,624. The local birth-rate was 16.5, as compared with 15.7 for the previous year and with 14.4 as the average for the last decennium. There were 138 illegitimate births registered, or 3.8 per cent. of the total. The increasing birth-rate in the City is not unconnected with the favourable economic circumstances that obtain locally at the present time.

Marriages. There were 2,270 marriages in the City during the year. Based on the mid-1938 estimated population, this gives a marriage rate of 20.6, as compared with 20.3 for the previous year, and 17.8 as the average for the past ten years.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND MARRIAGE RATES.

		1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Coventry	Birth Rate ...	16.5	15.7	15.1	14.4	13.6	13.4	13.5	14.8	14.5	14.2
	Marriage Rate	20.6	20.3	20.9	19.9	18.9	16.8	14.8	15.0	16.1	17.2
England and Wales	Birth Rate ...	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.4	15.3	15.8	16.3	16.3
	Marriage Rate	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.1	16.9	15.7	15.3	15.6	15.8	15.8

Deaths. The net number of deaths in the City during the year was 2,091. The recorded City death-rate was 9.5 per 1,000 population, as compared with 10.4 for the previous year and with 10.1 as the average for the past ten years.

The chart facing page 19 shows the proportions of local deaths from the various principal causes. The average age at death of those who died during the year was 50.5, as compared with 54.6 for the previous year.

Infant Mortality. During the year under review, there were 203 local deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 56.0 per 1,000 births, as compared with 48.5 in the previous year and with 59.2 as the average for the past ten years.

COMPARATIVE DEATH RATES AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

		1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Coventry	Death Rate ...	9.5	10.4	10.1	9.7	10.0	9.9	9.4	10.0	10.1	11.5
	Infant Mortality Rate... ...										
England and Wales	Death Rate ...	11.6	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.8	12.3	12.0	12.3	11.4	13.4
	Infant Mortality Rate... ...	53	58	59	57	59	64	65	66	60	74

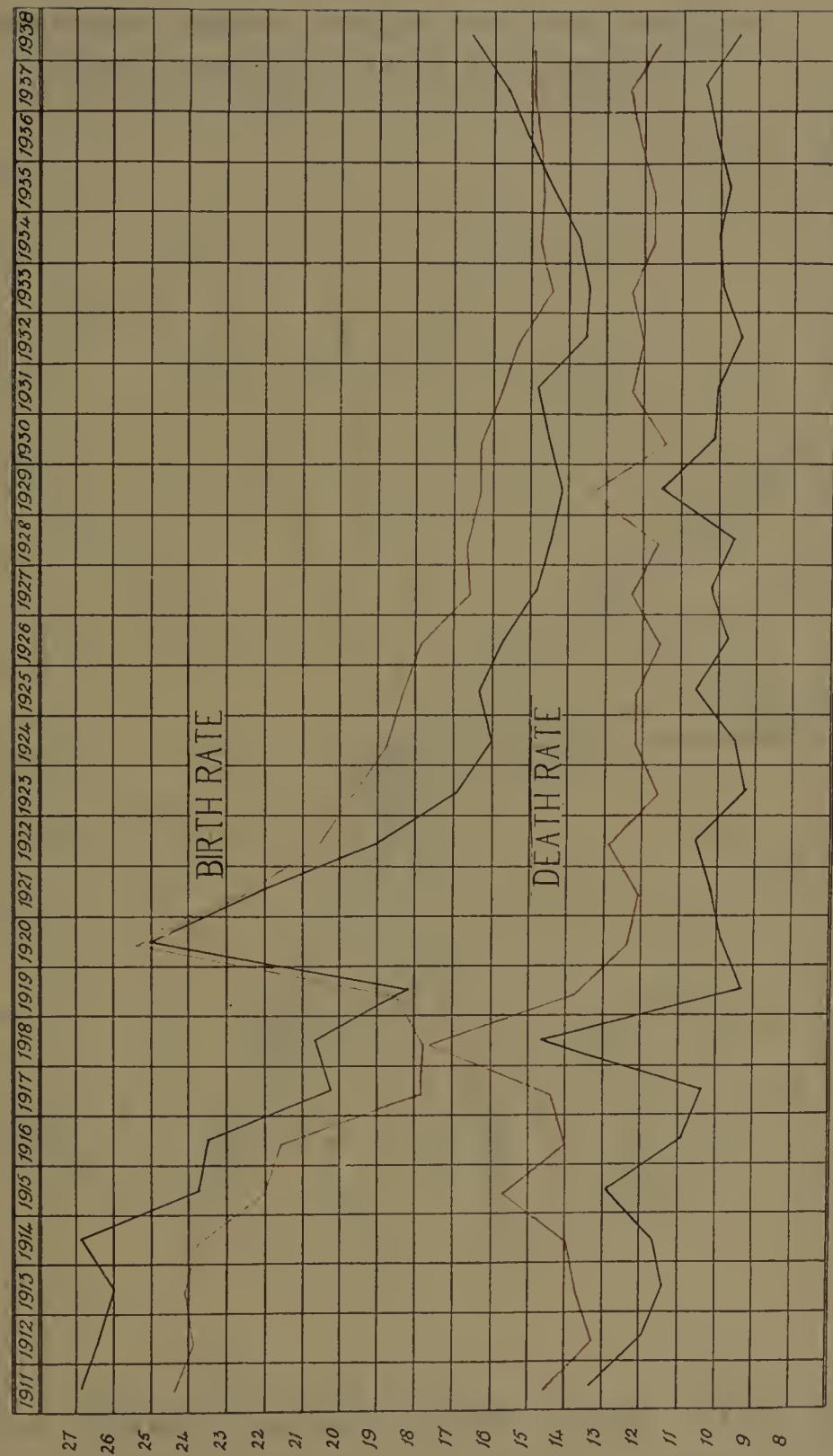
TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF CITY DURING 1938 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.				TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THIS CITY.				TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.				NETT DEATH BELONGING TO THE CITY.			
		Un-corrected Number.		Nett.		Number.		Rate.		Number.		Rate.		Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1932	182,000	2507	2468	13.5	1727	9.5	100	92	172	69.7	1719	9.4					
1933	184,500	2526	2480	13.4	1844	9.9	103	95	160	64.5	1837	9.9					
1934	184,900	2585	2521	13.6	1865	10.0	125	116	144	57.1	1856	10.0					
1935	190,000	2843	2750	14.4	1852	9.7	120	112	128	46.5	1844	9.7					
1936	192,360	3009	2912	15.1	1960	10.1	100	101	151	51.8	1961	10.1					
1937	206,500	3306	3254	15.7	2154	10.4	126	128	158	48.5	2156	10.4					
1938	219,900	3724	3624	16.5	2374	9.4	139	156	203	56.0	2091	9.5					

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1938.

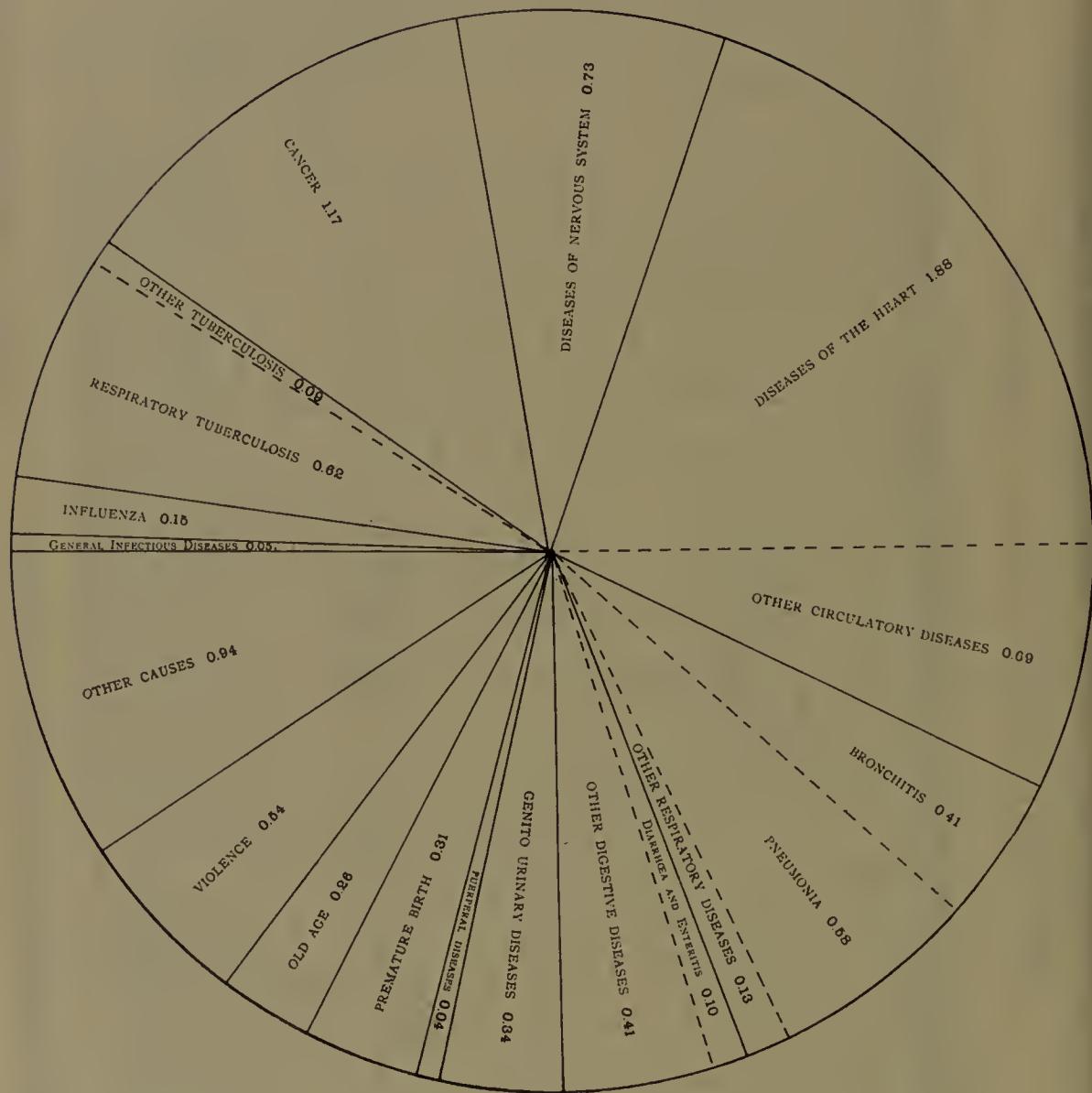
CHART SHOWING THE BIRTH RATE AND THE DEATH RATE

PER 1000 POPULATION IN COVENTRY.



The Black lines show the rates for Coventry. The Red lines show the rates for England and Wales.

PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL
CAUSES TO TOTAL DEATHS, 1938.



THE TOTAL DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES WAS 9.5.

Comparative Statistics of the Wards.

The table hereunder sets out the principal vital statistics for the year in respect of the sixteen wards in the City.

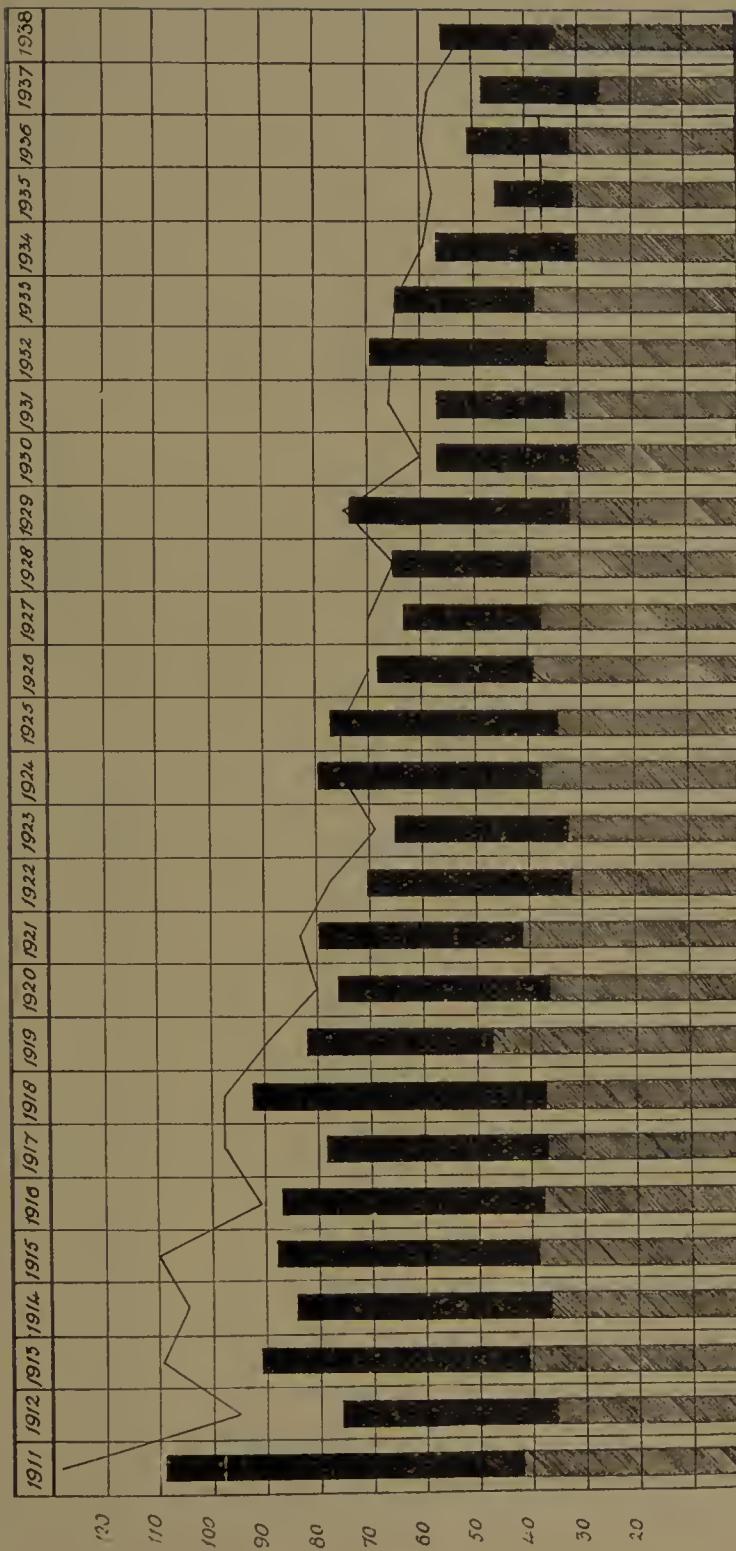
WARDS.	Acres &c.	Houses completed 1 Jan. - 30 Dec.	Houses demolished 1 Jan. - 30 Dec.	No. of Deaths registered 1938.	Deaths Rate, 1938.	No. of Births registered 1938.	Births Rate, 1938.	No. of Deaths under 1 year of age.	Infantile Death Rate.
ALL SAINTS	11,276	152	..	123	10.9	132	11.7	17
BABLAKE	24,348	1,967	728	..	230	9.4	477	19.6
CHEYLESMORE	11,929	1,510	57	9	129	10.8	169	14.2
EARLSDON	11,552	1,788	69	..	103	8.9	131	11.3
FOLESHILL	10,336	265	28	2	94	9.1	113	10.9
GREY FRIARS	14,776	1,220	716	42	171	11.6	250	16.9
HARNALL	11,508	213	..	..	119	10.3	239	20.8
HILL FIELDS	11,244	153	3	16	108	9.6	111	9.9
LONGFORD	13,590	1,083	116	20	114	8.4	252	18.5
RADFORD	19,755	1,347	875	233	164	8.3	526	26.6
ST. MARY'S	10,018	250	10	52	123	12.3	112	11.2
ST. PAUL'S	19,823	393	2	5	115	10.6	135	12.5
UPPER STOKE	12,361	332	11	..	105	8.5	141	11.4
LOWER STOKE	14,917	946	180	2	132	8.8	210	14.1
WESTWOOD	14,858	3,737	381	..	146	9.8	351	23.6
WALSGRAVE	16,619	3,781	908	2	115	6.9	375	22.6

Infant Mortality during 1938.

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year, and comparison of such deaths during the last ten years.

Cause of Death		Decennial Comparison.																										
		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938							
All Causes.	Certified	39	13	14	8	6	5	85	18	13	8	124	36	24	7	9	200	177	137	142	172	156	142	125	150	154	200	
All Causes.	Uncertified	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	123	3	...	...	3	...	15	1	4	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	3	2	...	...	1	2	
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Tuberous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Branchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inflammation of Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hernia : Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	6	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital Debility and Sclerema	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uterus	...	...	25	6	5	7	1	4	48	11	5	2	66	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Premature Birth	...	...	25	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injury at Birth	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of Umbilicus	...	...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Atelectasis	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suffocation in Bed and not stated	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES		42	13	14	8	6	5	88	18	13	8	127	36	24	7	9	203	178	138	144	172	160	144	128	151	158	203	

CHART SHOWING THE INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS
IN COVENTRY



The Infant Death Rate per 1000 births for the City is represented by the chimneys, the lined portion of which shows the death rate amongst newly-born babies (ie, under 1 month old)

The Infant Death Rate for England and Wales is represented by the line.

Vital Statistics.

Year.	Houses Inhabited (December)	Vacant.	Population (Mid-year)	Mortality	Infectious Mortality	Deaths under one year per 1000 born.	Birth Rate
1377	..	..	7,000	..	..	..	..
1586	..	..	6,502	..	..	..	..
1643	..	..	9,500	..	..	..	..
1694	..	..	6,711	..	..	..	..
1723	1,934	..	..	..	..	..	..
1748	2,066	..	12,817	..	..	..	..
1801	2,930	..	16,034	..	..	..	..
1811	3,448	*60	17,923	..	..	..	..
1821	3,729	*114	21,448	..	..	..	..
1831	5,444	*421	27,298	..	..	..	..
1841	6,531	*500	31,032	..	..	..	..
Ten Years' Average.							
1851	7,783	*151	36,812	27	..	..	..
1861	8,991	*1,026	40,936	25	..	..	..
1871	8,535	*816	37,670	22	..	..	..
1881	9,223	*643	42,111	20	3·3	150	35·4
1891	11,496	*284	52,724	18·5	1·7	142	32·0
1901	15,571	353	69,978	16·96	1·9	153·7	29·8
1911	23,515	95	106,349	13·7	1·4	109·3	28·0
1921	28,355	502 [†]	128,157	11·3	0·7	83·6	23·2
1931	41,275	917 [†]	167,083	10·1	0·2	67·7	15·7
1897	†12,440	73	61,234	16·8	1·8	157	31·3
1911	23,515	95	107,287	13·3	2·08	109·8	26·9
1912	24,590	50	111,166	11·9	1·35	76·1	26·4
1913	25,051	113	115,064	11·4	0·84	91·6	26·0
1914	25,860	99	119,003	11·7	0·70	84·6	26·9
1915	26,667	56	122,982	12·9	1·39	87·8	23·8
1916	27,366	12	127,089	10·9	1·23	87·5	23·5
1917	27,531	15	130,000	10·4	0·47	78·5	20·2
1918	27,735	25	133,000	14·6	0·42	92·5	20·7
1919	27,829	20	136,000	9·3	0·32	82·8	18·2
1920	27,973	48	130,000	9·8	0·35	76·0	25·0
1921	28,355	502 [†]	128,157	10·2	0·25	79·3	22·1
1922	28,661	72	129,000	10·6	0·34	70·4	18·9
1923	29,414	40	130,500	9·3	0·20	64·9	16·9
1924	29,685	90	132,000	9·6	0·19	79·4	16·0
1925	30,199	83	133,500	10·6	0·30	77·1	16·3
1926	31,034	111	135,000	9·7	0·15	68·9	15·7
1927	32,260	151	139,000	10·2	0·23	63·4	14·8
1928	38,474	175	161,600 [°]	9·6	0·34	65·7	14·4
1929	39,374	750	163,700	12·1	0·63	73·1	14·8
1930	40,519	800	165,800	10·1	0·32	57·0	14·5
1931	41,275	917	168,900	10·0	0·10	57·7	14·8
1932	45,781	1000	182,000 [°]	9·4	0·33	69·7	13·5
1933	47,175	1000	184,500	9·9	0·21	64·5	13·4
1934	48,730	1500	184,900	10·0	0·17	57·1	13·6
1935	50,622	1854	190,000	9·7	0·16	46·5	14·4
1936	54,273	1361	192,360	10·1	0·20	51·8	15·1
1937	57,888	1606	206,500	10·4	0·18	48·5	15·7
1938	61,580	1316	219,900	9·5	0·13	56·0	16·5

* This number includes all business offices, whether in dwelling houses or factories, not occupied on the night the Census was taken.

† This number omits all business offices, factories, etc.

‡ The Census returns show unoccupied "dwellings" - not houses.

° In these years an extension of the City Boundaries took place.

1938. VITAL STATISTICS FOR VARIOUS TOWNS.

Town	Population (Registrar- General's mid-1938 estimate)	Com- parability Factor	Birth- rate	Crude Death- rate	Death- rate as adjusted by factor	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
Birmingham ..	1,041,000	1.10	16.6	10.88	11.99	61.0	2.71
Birkenhead ..	144,400	1.09	17.0	12.1	13.1	75.0	1.94
Bradford ..	288,700	1.00	13.51	13.78	13.78	58.0	4.15
Bristol ..	415,500	0.98	14.58	11.71	11.4	42.0	3.18
Cardiff ..	223,110	1.06	15.79	11.97	12.68	52.0	3.79
COVENTRY*	213,000	1.21	17.0	9.8	11.86	56.0	2.76
Derby ..	139,000	1.04	14.2	11.6	12.1	61.3	0.97
Hull ..	318,700	1.10	18.1	12.2	13.4	69.0	2.67
Leeds ..	494,000	1.07	15.4	12.7	13.5	64.0	1.76
Liverpool ..	827,400	1.15	18.7	12.3	14.1	73.0	1.96
Manchester ..	747,318	1.14	14.75	12.35	14.08	68.8	4.25
Newcastle-on-Tyne	291,300	1.13	16.1	12.4	14.0	66.0	3.30
Nottingham ..	278,300	1.03	15.57	12.72	13.10	71.0	1.77
Plymouth ..	211,800	0.98	15.6	12.2	11.95	53.25	2.03
Portsmouth ..	258,400	0.99	14.73	12.21	12.09	60.15	2.28
Sheffield ..	520,000	1.13	15.66	11.36	12.8	50.0	2.85
Stoke-on-Trent ..	272,000	1.22	16.3	11.3	14.2	52.0	5.19
Sunderland ..	182,400	1.12	19.19	12.75	14.28	67.0	3.86
Walsall ..	107,300	1.12	18.62	10.99	12.3	64.6	2.90
West Bromwich ..	82,680	1.14	18.9	12.14	13.88	57.58	4.3
Wolverhampton ..	145,300	1.08	16.9	11.3	12.2	55.0	3.53

* Based on Registrar General's estimate of 1938 population.

A. R. P.

Emergency Casualty Services

THE CITY'S A.R.P. EMERGENCY CASUALTY SERVICES.

Hospital Arrangements.

Arrangements have been made to secure the availability in emergency of an adequate number of casualty beds in the local hospitals. In this connection, and in connection with the possible transfer of hospital nuclei from town to country in the event of need as revealed by war experience, the central general hospitals have been affiliated for these emergency purposes to hospitals in neighbouring non-vulnerable areas.

Matters of staffing are receiving attention. For example, large numbers of additional nurses will be necessary. To provide for these the Government is building up the Civil Nursing Reserve. Locally much progress has already been made in regard to earmarking additional emergency hospital nursing staff.

Fixed First-Aid Posts.

Ten fixed First-Aid Posts have been approved for Coventry by the Ministry of Health and have been duly established as follows :—

Post No.	1.	Gulson Road Clinic.
„ „	2.	Old School Clinic Buildings, King Street.
„ „	3.	Foleshill Baths, Livingstone Road.
„ „	4.	Barkers' Butts School, Radford.
„ „	5.	Allesley School.
„ „	6.	Centaur Road School.
„ „	7.	Whoberley School, Tile Hill Lane.
„ „	8.	Green Lane School.
„ „	9.	Wyken School, Ravensdale Road.
„ „	10.	Out-Patient Dept. of Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

In consultation with the Local Emergency Committee of the B.M.A., doctors have been allotted to each Post. Similarly, key non-medical personnel and trained volunteer workers have been attached to each. All necessary stretchers, blankets, etc., for first-aid posts are already in hand, and considerable stocks of drugs, dressings, instruments, etc., are also in readiness.

Mobile First Aid Posts or Mobile Surgeries.

Four Mobile Units have been approved for Coventry by the Ministry of Health. Instead of a mere earmarking of old vehicles for this purpose, the Corporation in their commendable anxiety to prepare adequately against the contingency of sudden need, have provided four new Morris Commercial 30 cwt. Vans and have had them adapted as mobile surgeries and equipped exactly as laid down in the Ministry Circular 1789.

The Units are fitted and equipped ready for the road and are a great asset to the service.

First Aid Parties

The first-aid parties are based on the first-aid posts and thus there is unification. All stretchers for first-aid parties have been supplied by the Home Office and are ready in store. A quantity of fully-equipped haversacks were purchased during the crisis of September, 1938, and are ready in store. Further equipment is being provided as necessary by the Home Office.

Ambulance Services

The local proposals under this heading were submitted to the Ministry of Health in April, 1939, as required by Circular 1787. The number of ambulance vehicles provided for is 105, together with 80 cars for sitting cases. The cars are all earmarked and registered. The ambulance vehicles will be chiefly in the form of adapted commercial vans, each to carry four stretchers. Earmarking of suitable vehicles is already well in hand and all stretcher-carrying fitments have been purchased and are ready in store. According to present plans, certain large private garages in each zone of the City will serve as garage-stations where the ambulances will be stored and serviced. The garage stations are near the first-aid posts from which the ambulances will actually operate as required. Further details in regard to the ambulance services are being worked out by the Ambulance Officer at the time of writing.

The Ambulance Officer is Captain W. K. Bryan (formerly R.A.S.C.).

Personnel and Training.

The necessary establishment for the local A.R.P. Casualty Services (excluding hospitals) is as follows :—

			Men.	Women.
(a) First-Aid Posts	...	...	126	630
(b) First-Aid Parties	...	...	700	...
(c) Ambulance Services	...	...		870

The establishment under (a) is more than filled, but considerable numbers of volunteers are still required under headings (b) and (c).

In regard to the training of volunteers, active arrangements are in operation. Some 750 volunteers have already completed their long course of first-aid and at the time of writing 850 further volunteers are actually engaged on the course. The lectures are given by Dr. B. Crosthwaite, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health for A.R.P. Concerning driving instruction for volunteer ambulance drivers, groups are taken daily by Mr. A. E. Dolby, the full-time instructor. Two second-hand 30 cwt. vans have been provided specially for instructional purposes.

EVACUATION.

Coventry was not included by the Government in the original list of evacuable areas despite its obvious and urgent claims in this connection. Fortunately, however, it is understood that the central portions of the City are now to be officially included as an evacuation area.

The parts of the City to be included for evacuation purposes are:—Foleshill, St. Paul's, Harnall, Hillfields, St. Mary's, All Saints, Upper Stoke and Lower Stoke wards, and the parts of Greyfriars and Cheylesmore wards to the north of the main London to Birmingham railway line. These represent the congested central part of the town.

The total population of the evacuable central part is estimated at 111,483. Of these only the "priority classes" are eligible for evacuation. The priority classes are (i) school children, (ii) children of pre-school age accompanied by their mothers or other responsible adults, (iii) expectant mothers, and (iv) adult blind and cripples. The estimated numbers in these groups in the evacuable central part of the City are:—(i) 12,412; (ii) 10,883; (iii) 1,517; (iv) 120. Thus a total of 24,932 persons are eligible for evacuation.

So far as is known at the time of writing, the reception areas for Coventry evacuees will be in the neighbouring country districts of Warwickshire. The evacuation scheme is voluntary in nature, but it is hoped that the large proportion of eligible persons will avail themselves of the scheme if and when the need arises. The safety of the children in itself should induce all parents concerned readily to embrace the scheme and to co-operate fully with those responsible for the evacuation arrangements.

Infectious and Other Diseases

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diphtheria. During the year, 212 cases were notified in the City as compared with 255 in 1937. There were 4 deaths from the disease, giving a local death-rate of 0.018, as compared with 0.07 for England and Wales. Of the 212 local cases during the year, 209 were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria Immunization. An immunization clinic for pre-school children was inaugurated during the year. The sessions are held on Tuesday mornings at the Gulson Road Clinic and 113 children had been dealt with at the year-end. In the schools, 64 children were immunized during the year. Finally, 11 children were immunized by general medical practitioners under the scheme outlined in previous reports. The prophylactic used was T.A.F.

Scarlet Fever. There were 406 cases notified as against 304 in 1937; of the former number 360 were treated in the Isolation Hospital. The number of deaths registered as due to scarlatina was 2. The cases were generally of a mild type.

Pneumonia. During the year under review, there were 290 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 56 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia notified locally, as compared with 180 and 99 in the previous year. The deaths registered in 1938 from all forms of pneumonia totalled 128, as compared with 158 in 1937.

Erysipelas. There were 60 cases notified, as against 63 in the previous year. The deaths in 1938 were nil, as compared with 3 in 1937.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. During 1938, 36 cases of this disease were notified, with 15 deaths, as against the figures of 41 and 19 respectively for 1937. Of confirmed cases treated in the Isolation Hospital, 68 per cent. made good recoveries.

The notified cases included a number notified from the City Isolation Hospital after admission or following transfer there from either the Municipal General Hospital or the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. One case was notified only as a result of post-mortem examination. In no less than 18 of the cases, the patients were first admitted to general hospital (without any initial diagnosis of cerebro-spinal fever by the practitioners concerned) and subsequently transferred to the City Isolation Hospital. In three cases the notifications were cancelled following different diagnosis in hospital. In two cases the notifications referred to patients whose ordinary places of residence were outside the City.

The age and sex incidence of confirmed City cases was as follows, viz. :—

AGE.	Under 1 year.	1-2	6-9	10-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60
Sex	Male ..	1	2	2	3	1	2	4	1
	Female	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	2

The incidence month by month of confirmed local cases was : January, 5; February, 7; March, 6; April, 1; May, 5; June, 1; July, 2; October, 1; November, 1; December, 2.

It is notable that no two cases came from the same household and the infectivity of the disease was deemed to be very low. The home addresses of the various cases were scattered throughout the City.

Anthrax. One case of anthrax—malignant pustule—was seen during the year. The patient was a woman employed in the manufacture of fancy leather goods. The site of the pustule was on the upper exposed portion of the chest in front and it appeared likely that the infection had been conveyed there by the hand and inoculated by scratching. By the time the case came to official notice, toxæmia was advanced and the case died shortly after admission to the Isolation Hospital. The Home Office was notified so soon as the diagnosis was made, and the H.O. Medical Inspector co-operated with the Public Health Department in taking all preventive steps. No further case occurred.

Enteric. One case of typhoid and 18 cases of paratyphoid were notified during 1938, as compared with 3 and 1 respectively in the previous year. The case of typhoid fever was severe and died in the City Isolation Hospital; it appears certain that infected water taken during a business visit to Portugal was causative in this case. The 18 paratyphoid cases comprised one small outbreak in the autumn of the year. A special report on this was sent to the Ministry of Health at the time. Although final proof was not forthcoming, the evidence indicated synthetic cream used in pastries as the vehicle of infection. Cakes from one particular local firm constituted a common factor, and it appeared possible that a man who was engaged in making the cakes had been first affected with mild paratyphoid. This, however, could not be proved.

Cancer. Cancer deaths registered in the City during the year totalled 258, as compared with 264 in 1937. Of the first number, 228 occurred in persons over 45 years of age, and 122 of these were over 65 years of age.

The City death rate from cancer during 1938 was 1.17, as against 1.28 in the previous year and a mean of 1.25 for the last decennium. The usual tables are given herewith showing the analyses of local cancer deaths according to age and site affected.

During 1938, as in previous years, everything possible was done locally in the matter of careful publicity with a view to impressing on the public the vital importance of early diagnosis and early medical treatment in cancer.

The local facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer have been set out in previous reports (for example 1936 Report). The Cancer Act, 1939, will mark a big advance in regard to anti-cancer schemes in the localities, and the Coventry arrangements will doubtless be extended and improved in certain directions.

CANCER—DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES IN PAST 10 YEARS
AND IN 1938.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Decennial.		1938
											Total.	Mean.	
0—1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0·1	..
2—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	0·3	..
5—10	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	6	0·6	..
10—15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	0·4	..
15—20	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	0·4	..
20—25	1	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	0·9	3
25—35	4	1	4	2	4	8	1	6	5	6	41	4·1	8
35—45	12	10	23	8	15	20	13	22	20	18	161	16·1	19
45—55	42	41	31	41	29	42	45	41	43	54	409	40·9	32
55—60	36	29	30	30	29	42	30	31	47	32	336	33·6	37
60—65	33	33	37	30	29	42	44	38	39	41	366	36·6	37
65—75	46	70	52	54	65	58	61	72	76	74	628	62·8	88
75—85	18	23	21	20	23	39	24	29	32	28	257	25·7	33
85 & over	3	3	2	2	6	1	2	1	4	8	32	3·2	1
	200	213	201	192	201	254	220	243	269	264	2257	225·7	258
Death Rate	1·23	1·29	1·21	1·13	1·10	1·37	1·19	1·28	1·89	1·28	—	1·25	1·17

CANCER.—DEATHS ANALYSED ACCORDING TO PARTS AFFECTED.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Cancer (total number)...	200	213	201	192	201	254	220	243	269	264	258
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	23	13	7	16	15	15	15	9	15	9	22
Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, etc.	51	63	59	54							
Cancer of Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	40	45	32	34	102	146	117	111	130	146	136
Cancer of Female Genital Organs	24	26	34	18	20	24	19	38	25	25	22
Cancer of the Breast ...	23	25	17	25	16	29	27	30	37	22	28
Cancer of the Skin ...	..	..	3	3	3	1	1	3	1	3	2
Cancer of other or un- specified organs ...	39	41	49	42	45	39	41	52	61	59	48

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The numbers of specimens examined during the year were :—

Disease suspected.	No. of Specimens.	Result Positive.	Result Negative.
Diphtheria	1745	204	1541
Phthisis	655	81	574
Cerebro-spinal Fever	17	6	11
Typhoid Fever	102	12	90
Syphilis	504	116	388
Gonorrhœa	2228	648	1580
Other .. ..	..	..	..
Totals	5251	1067	4184

Arrangements for Laboratory Work.

The old arrangements have been explained in previous reports (for example, 1936 Report). In 1938, all bacteriological and pathological work was transferred to the new Coventry Joint Laboratory. A full account of this is included in a separate Section.

Home Nursing of Infectious Diseases.

This work continues to be done for the Department by the Coventry District Nursing Association, and the following are the figures for 1938 in this connection :—

Disease.	No. of cases nursed.	No. of visits.
Chickenpox	1	5
Erysipelas	1	36
Influenza	15	149
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	11	251
Pneumonia	103	2,110
Puerperal Pyrexia	19	208
Tuberculosis	21	963
Whooping-cough	2	73

Consultations with General Practitioners.

On 68 occasions during the year, medical officers of the Department met general practitioners, on request, to give opinions in regard to cases of infectious disease.

SUMMARY OF VACCINATION WORK FOR YEARS 1934-38.

Certificates Received.

Year.	Births Notified.	Deaths Notified.	Successful Primary Certificates of Vaccination.	Exemption Certificates.	Postponement Certificates.	Insusceptible Certificates.	No. of cases notified to Public Vaccinators for Vaccination.	Default Notices.	Q. Notices requesting parents' compliance with the Act.	Visits and Re-visits made.	Per cent. Vacc.
1934	2607	147	412	1795	45	—	539	123	1358	1042	15.80
1935	2852	139	472	2045	27	4	608	98	1595	734	16.55
1936	3026	161	478	2112	26	2	642	107	1610	935	15.80
1937	3250	161	517	2254	25	1	797	106	1717	829	15.90
1938	3747	216	538	2614	35	3	822	111	2011	822	14.36

Notices Sent Out and Visits Made.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1938.—TABLE II.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS.		NOTIFICATIONS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS OF THE CITY.																									
	Total number of cases notified.	Total number of cases removed to Hospital.	Under 1		1 and under 5.		5 and under 15.		15 & under 25.		25 & under 45.		45 & under 65.		65 & upwards.													
Small-pox														
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	9	46	128	17	14	5	10	28	7	4	3	7	14	7	9	18	28	10	9	13	18	11	38			
Diphtheria (including Mem-branous Group)	4	1	3	3	8	10	20	3	3	2	4	5	2	4	5	8	1	1	1	4	5	3	...			
Erysipelas	60	9	206	3	20	1	30	52	14	7	24	11	24	33	26	42	11	24	31	26	17	34	...			
Scarlet fever	406	360	2	3	76	263	43	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...			
Typhus fever	19	19	1	1	2	4	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...			
Enteric fever	212	209	4	1	3	3	8	10	28	7	4	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...			
Relapsing fever (R)	54	29	10	1	1	1	1	15	39	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...			
Continued fever (C)	36	30	15	2	1	1	1	11	8	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...			
Puerperal Pyrexia	16	5	138	1	1	5	77	93	41	2	12	23	11	5	8	16	12	10	11	22	16	7	20	...		
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	65	28†	20	1	11	15	16	16	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...			
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	219	180†	138	1	1	5	77	93	41	2	12	23	11	5	8	16	12	10	11	22	16	7	20	...		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...			
Respiratory Tuberculosis	56	19	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...			
Other forms of Tuberculosis	19	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...			
Malaria	37	13	40	71	35	69	52	10	8	20	17	10	18	22	11	26	42	18	13	21	12	18	24	...		
Dysentery	290	290	19	2	5	7	17	21	4	1	6	7	3	3	4	1	9	2	1	3	2	2	7	5	...	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1451	870	250	40	186	514	233	298	156	24	69	142	80	33	61	82	84	77	108	161	65	64	97	82	103	143

† These are cases removed to Sanatoria only.

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc.:—City Hospital and Pinley (Small Pox) Hospital, Coventry; Warwickshire King Edward VII. Memorial and other Sanatoria (v. report).

THE CITY AND PINLEY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

City Isolation Hospital (148 beds).

During 1938, 807 patients, including 67 remaining in the hospital on January 1st, 1938, were treated at the City Isolation Hospital, as compared with 769 in 1937. There were 59 cases remaining under treatment on January 1st, 1939.

The admissions to the City Isolation Hospital were made up as follows :—

City Cases :—Scarlatina, 360; Diphtheria, 209, Cerebro-spinal Fever, 30; Others, 89. Total, 688.

Sick Staff : Tonsillitis, 5; Influenza, 1; Diphtheria, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Acute Lymphangitis, 1; Rubella, 1; Subungual Haematoma, 1. Total, 11.

Rugby Joint Hospital Board.—Cerebro-spinal Fever, 1.

Meriden Rural District.—Scarlatina, 3; Diphtheria, 1; Cerebro-spinal Fever, 4. Total 8.

Bedworth Urban District.—Scarlatina, 15; Diphtheria, 10; Others, 2. Total, 27.

Nuneaton.—Diphtheria, 5.

Pinley Smallpox Hospital (18 beds).

It was unnecessary to make any admissions to the Pinley Smallpox Hospital during 1938.

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Scarlatina. During 1938, there were 378 cases (including 18 from outside the City) admitted as scarlatina or suspected scarlatina, as compared with 281 in 1937. Two deaths were recorded, owing, in each case, to broncho-pneumonia. Anti-scarlatinal serum has remained in constant use, with sulphonilamide as an accessory in septic cases. Major complications have been rare, strikingly illustrated by the fact that no case of acute mastoiditis occurred during the year.

Diphtheria. During 1938, there were 225 cases (including 16 from outside the City) admitted as diphtheria or suspected diphtheria, compared with 300 in 1937. Four deaths from early general toxæmia or cardiac failure, occurred out of a total of 134 faecal cases. There were 13 laryngeal cases, of which 5 required tracheotomy; two laryngeal cases died, one being in the tracheotomy group.

Measles and Whooping Cough. During 1938, 18 cases of measles, 3 of measles and whooping cough combined, 3 of whooping cough and 5 of whooping cough and broncho-pneumonia were admitted. There were 3 deaths, all in the broncho-pneumonia group, illustrating the danger of measles and whooping cough and adding point to the modern tendency to hospitalise these diseases more extensively, especially at pre-school ages.

Cerebro-spinal Fever. During 1938, 35 cases (including 5 from outside the City) were admitted as Cerebro-spinal Fever or suspected Cerebro-spinal Fever, compared with 34 in 1937. 28 cases proved to be definite cerebro-spinal fever, and of these, 19 recovered and 9 died. In addition to serum therapy much use has been made during the year of sulphonilamide, and recently M. and B. 693, the latest chemotherapeutic recruit, has been tried and has given a favourable impression.

Enteric Group. One severe case of typhoid fever, with a fatal termination, was admitted during the year. It appears certain that a visit to Portugal was the source of this infection. In the Autumn a small outbreak of Paratyphoid B. infection accounted for 17 of the 18 paratyphoid cases admitted in 1938. All these patients ultimately did well, although 2 patients (immediate relatives) developed phlebitis and one other became a faecal carrier; another 10 cases, admitted as suspects, eventually proved to be non-enteric.

Erysipelas. During 1938, 9 cases were treated and all made rapid recoveries. Sulphonilamide was used as a routine.

Anthrax. One case of cutaneous anthrax, confirmed bacteriologically, was admitted in 1938. This patient, an adult female, was in a state of profound toxæmia on admission and she rapidly succumbed.

Staff. During 1938, 11 members of the staff (7 nurses and 4 maids) had illnesses treated at the City Isolation Hospital and requiring an appreciable absence from duty. They all made satisfactory recoveries.

Schick and Dick Testing:—All new probationers (9) received these tests. 3 proved Schick positive and therefore received immunising injections against diphtheria.

Anti-enteric (T.A.B.) inoculations:—These were advised for all nursing staff in the Autumn and 13 members of the nursing staff availed themselves of the opportunity.

Disinfection and Ambulance Stations. The following figures represent the work done under this heading during the year:—

Patients removed to City Hospital—

From within City	...	...	...	688
From outside City	...	...	...	41
Sick rooms disinfected	...	...	...	2,087
Articles disinfected by steam	...	...	...	19,623
Mileage covered by ambulances	...	...	...	16,438
Slum Clearance : Bedding disinfected (lots)	...	...	...	925

Hospital Costs.

The maximum number of patients in the City Hospital at any time during the year was 90, and the minimum 55. The average throughout the year was 74.

The current expenses of the City Hospital (including capital charges) during the last financial year ended 31st March, 1938, amounted to £18,591 14s. 7d.; those for the Pinley Smallpox Hospital totalled £235 1s. 10d. During the same period the sum of £1,573 18s. 9d. was received from other Authorities in respect of out-of-City cases treated in the City Hospital.

The current expenses (excluding capital charges) of the two hospitals for the year ended 31st December, 1938, were £13,721 1s. 8d. and £247 10s. 4d. respectively. The income in respect of the City Hospital was £973 7s. 2d. For the City Hospital, the sum above-mentioned for maintenance expenses, divided among the number of patients treated, amounted to £3 11s. 2d. per head per week.

Gulson Road Municipal Hospital

Allesley Hall

District Medical Services

GULSON ROAD MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

The progressive increase in "acute" work year by year since the appropriation of the Hospital on April 1st, 1930, again continued during 1938. The following figures represent the numbers of patients passed through the hospital annually since 1930, viz.:—Year 1930, 1,559; 1931, 2,088; 1932, 2,361; 1933, 2,655; 1934, 2,745; 1935, 2,965; 1936, 3,408; 1937, 3,913; 1938, 4,577.

The increase of work at the hospital is accounted for largely by the rapid growth of the City, but also partly by the increased clinical scope now offered by the hospital as compared with pre-appropriation days.

The need for extended accommodation grows in urgency. Extension of the hospital on adjacent land is dependant upon the clearing of the site now occupied by the Old Public Assistance Institution. The latter will be superseded in the near future by the provision of a new Public Assistance Institution at Exhall.

There are disadvantages attaching to the central site occupied by the Municipal Hospital and these have been emphasised recently by A.R.P. considerations. The question of cost, however, at the time decided the day on behalf of a hospital extension in the present location as against a new hospital sited peripherally.

Hospital Costs.

The expenditure on the Hospital for the year ended 31st December, 1938, excluding capital charges, amounted to £37,832, and the receipts for the same period totalled £8,617.

For the financial year 1937-8, the net average cost per patient per week was £2 10s. 9d. This compares with £2 10s. 8.6d. as the average for the previous three years.

Cost Recovery (Sect. 16, Local Government Act, 1929).

The amount recovered during the financial year 1937-8 was £7,327, as compared with £5,325 as the average for the previous three years.

Receipts from the Hospital Saturday Fund, in respect of contributors treated in the Municipal Hospital during 1938, were £1,988 15s. 2d.

The following is the report by Dr. J. Stuart Smith, Medical Superintendent, on the work of the hospital during the year under review :—

"The work of the hospital shows a progressive increase in all departments. The average daily number of admissions has increased to 12.5. The average length of stay of patients has decreased from 27.8 days to 23.18 days. The average daily percentage of available beds occupied has increased to 90.5—a very high figure.

As in previous years, it has been necessary to keep a waiting list of some patients recommended for immediate admission during the winter and spring months.

There was a very marked increase in the number of confinements. This took place in spite of the introduction of a scheme in July to limit admission of maternity patients to those requiring hospital accommodation on medical and social grounds.

On 1st July, 1938, Allesley Hall Convalescent Home was opened with 25 beds and 5 cots for women and children. Two of these beds and cots are reserved for Maternity and Child Welfare cases during the summer months; the remainder are occupied by patients transferred from the Hospital. The Convalescent Home is very much appreciated. The improvement in the condition of patients after transfer there is most striking.

During the International Crisis in September, 1938, all those patients who could possibly be looked after at home were discharged. The co-operation of their relatives deserves high praise, for, although in very many cases they were put to considerable inconvenience by these discharges, almost half the hospital beds were freed by this means.

This abnormal drop in the number of occupied beds has affected the statistics, and two numbers have been shown where necessary.

In addition to this discharge of patients, much work was done to prepare the hospital for possible outbreak of hostilities. Steps were taken to darken windows, sandbags were filled, trenches dug, additional equipment ordered, etc.

Equipment.

During the year, additional equipment was provided in the Maternity and Massage Departments and the Operating Theatre. In March this year a Mechanical Respirator was presented to the Hospital by Lord Nuffield under his scheme to provide these for all hospitals.

Staff.

Much regret is felt at the illness of the Rev. John Davies, our Free Church Chaplain. Since the winter the Rev. J. Minty has been filling his place.

Towards the end of the year arrangements were made for the employment of a limited number of refugees on the nursing staff.

Early this year a scheme was prepared for the training of voluntary auxiliary nursing staff for A.R.P. work.

In conclusion I wish to record my appreciation of the work of the whole hospital staff during the past year. Particular thanks are due to them for the very willing and efficient way in which all sections carried out the heavy additional work during the Crisis in September."

NURSES' EXAMINATION RESULTS, 1938.

			Entered.	Passed.	Failed.
State Examination	Preliminary	...	16	12	4
„	„	Final	...	14	11
Certificate of Central Midwives Board...		...	13	9	4

NURSING STAFF.

Complement at 31st December, 1938	...	...	Trained Nurses	35	95
			Probationer Nurses	58	
			Male Nurses	2	
Average daily complement available for duty	...	...			72
Nurses off duty sick during the year	..	..			41
Nursing days lost	...	...			888
Average No. of nursing days lost per annum per sick nurse	...	...	...	...	18.5

Particulars of Nurses' sickness during the year are given below, viz. :—

Disability.	No.	Major Operation.	Minor Operation.
Pes Planus	2	..	..
Adenitis	2	..	..
Cellulitis	2	..	..
Whitlow	2	..	1
Acute Tonsillitis	11	..	..
Chronic Tonsillitis	1	1	..
Eczema	2	..	..
Appendicitis	4	4	..
Influenza	5	..	..
Diphtheria	1	..	..
Catarrhal Jaundice	1	..	..
Furuncle	2	..	..
Septic Toe	2	..	..
Pleurisy	2	..	..
Retro-bulbar Neuritis	1	..	..
Pleurodynia	1	..	..
Coryza	3	..	..
Rheumatism	1	..	..
Otitis	1	..	..
Enteritis	1	..	..
Burn	1	..	..

5 nurses off duty twice } Making 48 admissions to Nurses'
1 nurse ,,, thrice } sick room.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE HOSPITAL IN 1938

CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM
OR WHO DIED IN THE HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

Disease Groups.	Children (under 16 years)		Men and Women.	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
A. Acute Infectious Disease	20	2	13	3
B. Influenza	3	..	11	2
C. Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary	2	1	55	35
Non-Pulmonary	3	3	8	3
D. Malignant Disease .. .. ..	..	1	34	43
E. Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute	21	1	25	..
(2) Non-articular .. .. ..	..	..	5	..
3) Chronic arthritis .. .. ..	..	..	8	1
F. Venereal Diseases	1	..	25	1
G. Puerperal pyrexia .. .. ..	..	..	23	3
H. Other conditions connected with pregnancy and childbirth	17	40	425	5
I. Mental diseases—				
(a) Senile dementia .. .. ..	..	..	6	..
(b) Other	3	..	9	..
J. Senile decay .. .. ..	..	..	3	1
K. Accidental injury and violence	28	1	78	15
<i>In respect of cases not included above.</i>				
L. Disease of Nervous System	33	3	36	7
M. Respiratory System	641	26	397	49
N. Circulatory	8	6	134	143
O. Digestive	75	13	158	12
P. Genito-urinary System	73	2	104	24
Q. Skin	47	1	30	..
R. Other diseases	68	9	109	16
S. Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity wards and not included above	Mother .. Infants 704 ..	.. ..	660 ..	.. ..
T. Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	4	1	..	..
<hr/>				
Totals	1751	110	2356	363

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOMMODATION AND NUMBER OF BEDS
OCCUPIED AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

Classification of Wards.	No. of Wards.	BEDS.							
		Men.		Women.		Children.		TOTAL.	
		Pro- vided.	Occu- pied.	Pro- vided.	Occu- pied.	Pro- vided.	Occu- pied.	Pro- vided.	Occu- pied.
Medical and Surgical	4	70	57	51	51	..	..	121	108
Chronic Sick	2	32	32	40	40	..	..	72	72
Children ..	..	..	..	..	..	58	55	58	55
Venereal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis *	3	10	11	6	3	4	1	20	15
Maternity ..	..	..	..	56	33	..	..	56	33
Other ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Total ..	..	112	100	155	127	62	56	329	283

* Verandahs.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,
1938.

		Year 1937.	Year 1938.
1. Total No. of admissions (including infants born in hospital) ...	...	3,913	4,577
2. No. of women confined in hospital	...	717	901
3. No. of live births	...	684	865
4. No. of still births	...	44	44
5. No. of deaths among the newly-born (<i>i.e.</i> , under 4 weeks of age) ...	...	18	35
6. No. of deaths among children under 1 year (including those given under preceding heading) ...	...	40	81
7. No. of maternal deaths among women confined in hospital ...	...	4	5
8. Total No. of deaths ...	...	496	473
9. Total No. of discharges (including infants born in hospital) ...	...	3,397	4,107

10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above :—

No. of patients whose total stay was :

(a) four weeks or less	...	...	3,205	3,853
(b) 4—13 weeks	...	...	528	603
(c) over 13 weeks	...	...	137	124

No. of Patient-days 102,138 100,773

11. No. of beds occupied :—

(a) average during the year*	...	280	291
(b) Max. on 6th July	...	306	335
(c) Min. on 30th August†	...	246	253

12. No. of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations) 790 904

13. No. of abdominal sections 125 149

* Excluding Crisis period ... 298

† Lowest 2/10/38 during Crisis when evacuation caused patients to be reduced to 153.

OPERATIVE WORK PERFORMED IN THE HOSPITAL
 DURING THE YEAR 1938.

OPERATION	ANÆSTHETICS					Section Totals.	Grand Totals
	Inhalations	Spinals	Intravenous	Local	Others		
<i>Gastro-Intestinal.</i>							
Appendicectomy	66	..	..	..	..	66	
Hernia	23	..	..	..	..	23	
Perforated Gastric Ulcer Suture .. G.E.	9	..	..	..	..	9	
Gastro-enterostomy ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	
Laparotomy and Drainage ..	4	..	..	..	..	4	
Re-section of Bowel ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	
Ramstedt's Operation ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	
Hæmorrhoids .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Intussusception	2	..	..	..	..	2	
Gastrostomy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholecystostomy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholecystectomy	3	..	..	..	..	3	
Others	10	..	1	4	..	15	
<i>Bones and Joints.</i>							130
Osteomyelitis	2	..	..	..	..	2	
Amputations	1	..	..	1	..	2	
Fractures and Dislocations ..	7	1	..	..	1	9	
Plasters	1	..	..	..	12	13	
Others	11	1	..	5	..	17	
<i>Genito-Urinary.</i>							43
Circumcisions	45	..	..	..	9	54	
Suprapubic Cystotomy	3	..	..	3	..	6	
Nephrectomy	2	..	..	..	..	2	
Others	2	..	..	1	1	4	
<i>Gynaecological and Obstetrical.</i>							66
Dilatation and Curettage ..	55	..	..	..	..	55	
Ectopic Gestation	3	..	..	..	..	3	
Hysterectomy	4	..	..	..	..	4	
Amputation Breast .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caesarian Section (a) Classical ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	
(b) Lower segment ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	
Salpingectomy	6	..	..	..	..	6	
Perineorrhaphy	2	..	..	..	..	2	
Others	55	1	..	..	1	57	
<i>Nose, Throat and Ear.</i>							182
Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids:							
(a) By Guillotine	479	..	..	..	..	479	
(b) By Dissection	23	..	..	..	..	23	
Mastoidectomy	9	..	..	..	..	9	
Myringotomy	11	..	..	1	..	12	
Nasal Polypi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antrostomy	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Others	2	..	..	3	1	6	
<i>Cervical and Thoracic.</i>							580
Rib Re-section and Drainage ..	10	..	..	..	..	10	
Thyroidectomy	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Others	1	..	..	..	..	1	
<i>Others</i>	39	..	..	36	..	75	
	904	4	1	54	25	..	983

Maternity Department.

Pre-Natal Clinic.

Sessions	...	...	...	184
New Cases attending	...	...	...	1,117
Total attendances	...	...	...	7,425
Average No. seen per session	...	...	...	40

Maternity Unit.

Confinements	...	...	...	889
Delivered by midwives	...	...	...	797
Delivered by doctors	...	...	...	92
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	5
Pemphigus neonatorum	...	...	...	nil.
Cases in which medical assistance sought by midwife in emergency	...	...	...	92
Infants not entirely breast-fed	...	...	...	27
Maternal deaths	...	...	...	5
Infant deaths :—				
Stillborn	...	...	...	44
Within ten days of birth	...	...	...	18

Causes of Maternal Deaths :—

(1) Eclampsia; (2) Eclampsia and syphilis; (3) pulmonary embolism, thrombo-phlebitis; (4) general peritonitis, puerperal septicæmia; (5) coronary thrombosis.

Causes of Still-births :—

Accidental haemorrhage, 4; placenta prævia, 12; toxæmia of pregnancy, 6; eclampsia, 2; prolonged labour, 7; complicated breech, 2; prolapsed cord, 2; cord twice round neck, 1; anencephalic, 1; macerated foetus, 2; prematurity, 2; cause unknown, 3.

Causes of Infant Deaths within ten days of birth :—

Prematurity, 14; prolonged labour, 1; atelectasis, 1; bronchopneumonia, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1.

Allesley Hall Convalescent Home.

Reference was made in last year's report to the munificence of the Rt. Hon. Lord Iliffe in presenting Allesley Hall to the City in late 1937. The City Council decided to devolve the administration of the Hall upon the Public Health Committee for development as a Convalescent Home to serve the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital (with the proviso that two beds and two cots are reserved for cases referred by the M.C.W. Section).

The Convalescent Home (25 beds and 5 cots) was opened in July, 1938, and has functioned most usefully since. The Hall is admirably suited to its present purpose.

The number of cases treated in the Home during the period July—December, 1938, was 256.

District Medical Services.

These services are administered by the Public Health Committee on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee. The figures representing the year's work of the four district medical officers are set out below:—

	Medical Districts.				Total.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	
No. of sick persons seen ..	1137	770	657	629	3193

Attendances at patients' homes 1,483

Attendances of patients at doctors' surgeries ... 1,586

No. of occasions on which medicine was supplied 1,394

Tuberculosis

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 1938, there were 215 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (phthisis) and 61 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified in the City. In addition, 22 cases (16 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary) came to notice other than by formal notification. Deaths registered as due to pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 138, and those due to other forms of tuberculosis 20, giving death rates of 0.63 and 0.09 respectively.

Prevention.

Healthy parentage, decent housing and adequate nutrition constitute the triad of factors best calculated to prevent pulmonary tuberculosis. In connection with the prevention of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, there is possibly only one factor, namely safe milk supplies. Concerning the first factor above-mentioned, it is wrong to regard tuberculosis as strictly hereditary. Propagation of the infection is rather caused by prolonged post-natal contact of child with infected parent, hence the idea that tuberculosis "runs in families." Better housing is being achieved through a progressive slum clearance policy. But good houses are not enough; adequate dietary is equally or more important. Adequate nutrition depends largely upon economic considerations, although the right choice of food rather than mere quantity is often the keynote, and this is a matter for public education in matters relating to dietetics.

Non-pulmonary tuberculosis is nearly always due to infection with the bovine tubercle bacillus derived from infected milk. The solution here is to give the public none but tuberculin-tested milk or efficiently pasteurized milk. Pasteurized milk is cheap and readily available, and indicates a solution in regard to mass milk supplies. Towards the end of 1938, it looked as if suitable legislation concerning this matter were to be introduced, but the opposition was again too great. The immediate weapon is propaganda, with the object of forming a wider public opinion on behalf of safe milk.

Local Incidence of and Mortality from Tuberculosis.

The tables below give information in regard to recent trends and also in regard to the present position in the City, viz.:-

TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Tuberculosis Death-Rate in the City. (All forms per 1,000 population).	Tuberculosis Incidence in the City. (All forms per 1,000 population).
1938	0.72	1.35
1937	0.75	1.57
1936	0.86	1.61
1935	0.88	1.41
1934	0.91	1.49
1933	0.83	1.51
1932	0.87	1.43
1931	0.94	1.51
1930	0.94	1.50
1929	1.02	1.83

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases of Tuberculosis and Deaths from the Disease during 1938.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
1 ..	2	..	6	5	..	..	4	2
5 ..	1	1	6	3	1	..	1	..
10 ..	1	3	5	1	..	..	..	2
15 ..	15	16	5	4	2	11	2	1
20 ..	20	26	2	6	5	12	2	..
25 ..	29	24	6	6	22	13	1	..
35 ..	29	12	3	2	15	9	1	..
45 ..	24	8	3	..	21	7	..	..
55 ..	9	5	1	2	9	3	..	2
65 or over	3	1	..	..	5	2	..	..
Totals ..	134	97	38	29	81	57	12	8

Live Register of Tuberculosis Patients.

	Pulmonary Cases.			Non-Pulmonary Cases.			Total Cases (All Forms).		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1. No. on Register at 31/12/1937...	524	359	883	75	81	156	599	440	1039
2. Cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge) in 1938	136	98	234	36	28	64	172	126	298
	660	457	1117	111	109	220	771	566	1337
3. Cases removed from Register in 1938	125	96	221	23	16	39	148	112	260
4. No. on Register at 31/12/1938 ...	535	361	896	88	93	181	623	454	1077

THE WORK OF THE COVENTRY TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY IN 1938.

Dr. J. McG. Williams, the Tuberculosis Officer, reports upon the year's work as under :—

“ During the year 1938 the number of new Coventry patients, including 19 transfers from other areas, examined at, or in connection with, the Dispensary, was 1,190, as compared with 1,186 in 1937 and 986 in 1936.

Of the 1,190 patients examined, 1,068 attended the Dispensary and 122 were examined in their homes. The total attendances of Coventry patients at the Dispensary amounted to 6,148, and 225 home visits were made to old patients during the year. In 1937 the total number of attendances was 6,050, and in 1936 5,151.

It is to be noted that there has been a considerable increase in the number of visits made to patients in their homes during the year. In 1937 the number was 275, while last year it was 347.

The Dispensary is open on Tuesdays from 5 to 8 p.m. and on Fridays from 2 to 5 p.m., but patients can be seen on other days by appointment, and during 1938 the Dispensary was frequently open on other days for the examination of old patients and contacts, and for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

Dr. Walker, an Assistant Tuberculosis Officer resigned in October, 1938, and Dr. A. G. Evans was appointed his successor, and commenced duties in November, 1938. The only other changes in the Medical Staff of the Joint Committee occurred at the Memorial Sanatorium. Particulars of these changes have been reported to the House Committee.

In addition to the following tables, which give the usual information about Coventry patients dealt with under the Joint Committee's Scheme, further tables will be found at the end of this Report :—

New Patients—

Adults	Male ..	461	1190*	Pulmonary ..	216	1190*
	Female ..	462		Non-Pulmonary ..	39	
Children	Male ..	129		Not Tuberculous ..	985	
	Female ..	138		Doubtful (under observa- tion 31st Dec., 1938)	0	

* Including 19 transfers from other areas, all tuberculous.

	On Dispensary Treatment 1st January, 1938.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1938.	Total.
Adults ..	6	6	12
Children ..	0	0	0

Contacts Examined.	Tuberculous.	Not Tuberculous.	Doubtful—under observation.
509	17	492	0

Contacts.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Over 15 ..	127	197	324
Under 15 ..	90	95	185

Total Attendances of Coventry Patients ... 6,148¹
 Total Attendances of County Patients ... 984²

7,132

¹ Including 103 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

² Including 4 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

Stage of Disease (New Cases).

Tubercle Bacilli not present.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.				Doubtful under observation.	Not Tuberculous.	Total.			
	Tubercle Bacilli present.			Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands						
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3										
34	26	69	87	17	10	6	6	0	935	1190			
	216			39									

Age Periods (New Cases).

0-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.	45-50.	50-55.	55-60.	Over 60.	Total.
5	8	6	37	53	33	23	23	20	16	13	8	10	255

Condition of Teeth (New Cases).

Good, up to 4 Decayed.	More than 4 Decayed.	Pyorrhœa Alveolaris	Dentures, Partial or Complete.	Total.
122	28	40	65	255

Family History of Tuberculosis (New Cases).

Near Relative(s) Tuberculous.	Distant Relative(s) Tuberculous.	No Relative(s) Tuberculous.	Total.
72	23	160	255

Sputum Examinations.—Three thousand three hundred and thirty-three (3,333) specimens of sputum were examined in the Laboratory of the Dispensary and 54 specimens were sent to the Lister Institute and to the Joint City and Hospital Laboratory, Coventry. The sputum of 182 patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis contained tubercle bacilli, 20 patients had no sputum, and the sputum of 14 patients was negative.

Institutional Treatment.—Information concerning the number of admissions and discharges, average length of stay, and the Institutions made use of during the year is given in the following tables:—

Sanatoria:—

	Admissions.	Discharges.
Creaton, Northamptonshire	...	4
Memorial	...	176

Hospitals:—

City of London Chest Hospital	8	6
Coventry and Warwickshire	4	5
Manfield, Northampton	11	11
Paybody Convalescent Home	5	6
Rugby, Hospital of St. Cross	0	1
	208	214

Deaths in Institutions (included in Discharges):—

Memorial Sanatorium	...	...	...	31
Manfield Hospital	...	...	...	1
			—	—
			32	—

Average duration of treatment, all Institutions 26.7 weeks.

Average duration of treatment, Memorial Sanatorium 24.2 weeks.

Details as to the immediate results of treatment will be found on a later page.

Contributions by Patients.—The Treasurer informs me that the total amount received in Contributions towards the cost of their institutional treatment from Warwickshire and Coventry patients during the year was £623 10s. 4d. The amount received in 1937 was £465 13s. 8d., in 1936, £719 16s. 7d., and in 1935, £529 1s. 2d.

Working Capacity.—Examinations of patients were carried out with a view to ascertaining their working capacity. The following table gives the number at work, the number not working but fit for light work, and the number not working and unfit for work of any kind:—

Doing some work at date of examination.	Not working but fit for light work.	Unfit for work of any kind.	Total
587	87	401	1075
55.0%	8.0%	37.0%	

Contacts.—The routine examination of contacts was continued, and as usual little difficulty was experienced in arranging the examinations. It was found that 17 persons out of 509 examined were tuberculous. Further particulars will be found in the tables earlier in this report and in Table I., Page 58.

Dispensary Treatment.—The number of patients who attended the Dispensary for some form of treatment was 12. The total attendances of these patients was 106.

X-Ray Examinations.—There were 1,854 X-ray examinations of Coventry patients during 1938, 297 photographs and 1,557 screen examinations.

Shelters.—The Joint Committee continued to make use of the Shelters owned by the City Council, as in previous years. On the 31st December, 1938, 6 Coventry Shelters were in use. During the year, 3 shelters were removed on ceasing to be required and 4 shelters were erected at new addresses.

Children.—Two hundred and sixty-seven (267) children up to the age of 15, including 2 patients transferred from other areas, were examined at or in connection with, the Dispensary. Of these, 5 were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 14 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The pulmonary cases were classified into Stage T.B. —, 3; T.B. + Stage 1, 1; T.B. + Stage 2, 0; T.B. + Stage 3, 1; Total 5, and the non-pulmonary into Bones and Joints, 8; Abdominal, 2; Other Organs, 0; Peripheral Glands, 4; Total, 14.

Dental Treatment.—Particulars of the dental treatment given at the Memorial Sanatorium appear in the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent. Four patients under supervision at the Dispensary had dental treatment during the year.

After-Care.—Efforts were made to obtain suitable employment, clothing and financial help for necessitous cases on the same lines as in previous years. There were 348 applications for help. The Tuberculosis Nurse dealt with the cases as follows:—

Financial help	...	...	...	138
Clothing supplied	...	...	...	44
Nursing arrangements	...	...	...	44
Sent to Convalescent Homes	...	...	...	11
Social Service	...	...	...	23
Coal Tickets obtained	...	...	...	70
Employment found	...	...	...	1
Unable to help	...	...	...	17
				348

A sum of £159 17s. 10d. was given by charitable Societies and persons interested in certain patients. Weekly grants in money and kind were made to 9 patients.

The Tuberculosis Nurse made 433 visits to patients' homes, 50 of these being to discharged ex-service men, and the Health Visitors paid 1,762 visits, of which 18 were to discharged soldiers and sailors.

Seventy-five (75) of the visits made by the Health Visitors were to patients not under the care of the Joint Committee. Nurses of the Coventry and District Nursing Association and the Foleshill Nursing Association paid 1,089 visits to tuberculosis patients during 1938, 23 of these being to patients not under the care of the Joint Committee.

Extra Nourishment.—The Joint Committee continued to grant extra nourishment to suitable cases. Their expenditure does not exceed £2 per 1,000 of the population of the area. During the year the Committee provided extra nourishment for 58 Coventry patients. The Treasurer informs me that £272 6s. 5d. was spent on extra nourishment for Coventry patients and £727 13s. 6d. for Warwickshire patients during the year. In 1937 the amount spent for the whole of the Joint Committee's area was £973 16s. 1d., and in 1936 £886 13s. 10d. Cases of extreme poverty which can only be dealt with by the Public Assistance Committee are referred to that Committee.

Payment of Patients' Travelling Expenses.—The Joint Committee have power to pay the travelling expenses of necessitous patients between their homes and Dispensaries and Sanatoria. During the year the sum of 2/10d. was spent on Coventry patients.

Co-operation with the General Practitioners continued on a satisfactory basis. The number of reports on Insured persons received from panel practitioners during the year was:—On Form G.P.17 (initial report), 125; on Form G.P.36 (progress report), 677; Total 802. In 1937, the numbers were respectively 123, 666, and 789.

Orthopædic and Light Treatment.—The number of attendances of patients under the care of the Joint Committee at the Orthopædic Clinic was 641. In 1937 it was 557. Light treatment for those patients needing it, is given in the Out-Patient Department of the Sanatorium. The number of attendances of these patients during 1938 was 111; and in 1937 it was 124.

The following information relating to the incidence of, and the deaths from, tuberculosis, and the provision made for the institutional treatment of the disease, is taken from the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, and may be of interest.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in England and Wales fell from 58,109 in 1927 to 44,996 in 1937, and the number of non-pulmonary cases fell from 19,781 to 14,922, but the number of new pulmonary cases in 1937 was 181 more than in 1936, and the number of non-pulmonary cases 468 more.

The number of deaths registered from all forms of tuberculosis in England and Wales fell from 38,173 in 1927 to 28,529 in 1937. The deaths in 1937 were 263 more than in 1936.

In England at the end of December, 1937, the number of beds in Public Health and Voluntary Institutions approved for the treatment of tuberculosis was 28,735. In addition there were 1,269 beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis in Public Assistance Institutions, and 468 Dispensaries were approved for tuberculosis work.”

Annual Return showing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

FIRST SCHEDULE (G).

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely Tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institutions.																		
		Condition at time of discharge.			* Under 3 months, but exceeding 28 days.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals.			Grand Totals
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent ..	3	0	0	7	5	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	14	8	1	23	
		Class T.B. plus.	Not quiescent ..	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
Group 1.		Died in Institution	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
		Class T.B. plus.	Quiescent ..	0	0	0	2	4	0	6	1	0	1	2	1	9	7	1	17	
		Group 2.	Not quiescent ..	1	2	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	4	6	0	10	
		Died in Institution	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		Class T.B. plus.	Quiescent ..	2	1	0	1	4	0	5	3	0	1	3	0	9	11	0	20	
		Group 3.	Not quiescent ..	7	5	0	10	8	0	8	4	0	3	1	0	28	18	0	46	
Bones and Joints.		Died in Institution	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	
		Quiescent ..	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	6	
		Not quiescent ..	4	2	0	9	1	0	2	5	0	0	1	0	15	9	0	24		
		Died in Institution	5	3	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	5	1	16		
TOTALS (pulmonary)			24	16	0	36	29	1	31	20	1	7	7	2	98	72	4	174		
Abdominal.		Quiescent ..	0	0	2	0	1	4	1	0	1	3	0	5	4	1	12	17		
		Not quiescent ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other Organs.		Died in Institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1		
		Quiescent ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4		
		Not quiescent ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Peripheral Glands.		Died in Institution	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
		Quiescent ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
TOTALS (non-Pulmonary)			0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Not quiescent ..	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2				
Died in Institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
TOTALS (non-Pulmonary)			1	1	4	0	1	5	2	3	1	3	0	6	6	5	16	27		

Note.—Patients whose stay in residential institutions has not exceeded 28 days are no longer to be included in this table.

THE WORK OF THE MEMORIAL SANATORIUM IN 1938.

The following is the statistical information contained in the Annual Report on the above by Dr. Corydon Budge, the Medical Superintendent, viz. :—

TABLE I.
Warwickshire Patients.

	In Inst. on Jan. 1st, 1938	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Inst.	In Inst. on Dec. 31st 1938.
No. of doubtfully tuberculous cases					
admitted for observation	M. F. Ch.	0 0 1	6 3 4	4 2 5	0 0 0
Total	—	—	—	—	—
1	12	11	0	2	
No. of patients suffering from pulmonary tuber- culosis	M. F. Ch.	86 55 14	77 106 9	53 92 11	16 13 1
Total	—	—	—	—	—
105	192	156	30	111	
No. of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	M. F. Ch.	1 2 13	5 6 8	3 5 9	1 0 0
Total	—	—	—	—	—
16	19	17	1	17	
Grand Total ..	122	223	184	31	130

Coventry Patients.

	In Inst. on Jan. 1st, 1938	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Inst.	In Inst. on Dec. 31st 1938.
No. of doubtfully tuberculous cases					
admitted for observation	M. F. Ch.	0 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0
Total	—	—	—	—	—
0	1	1	0	0	
No. of patients suffering from pulmonary tuber- culosis	M. F. Ch.	49 39 7	90 72 2	81 60 3	18 11 1
Total	—	—	—	—	—
95	164	144	30	85	
No. of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	M. F. Ch.	0 2 2	2 4 5	1 3 2	0 0 1
Total	—	—	—	—	—
4	11	6	1	8	
Grand Total ...	99	176	151	31	93

TABLE II.
Warwickshire Patients.

Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			For Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.			Totals
	Stay under 4 weeks	Stay over 4 weeks	M. F. Ch.	Stay under 4 weeks	Stay over 4 weeks	M. F. Ch.	
Tuberculous ..	4	2	2	..	..	1	..
Non-tuberculous ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Doubtful ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	4	2	3	..	..	1	4 2 5

Coventry Patients.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis			For Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.			Totals
	Stay under 4 weeks	Stay over 4 weeks	M. F. Ch.	Stay under 4 weeks	Stay over 4 weeks	M. F. Ch.	
Tuberculous ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Non-tuberculous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doubtful ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE III.
STAGE OF DISEASE.
Warwickshire Patients.

Class Tubercle Bacilli minus	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Non-Pulmonary	Observation
47	28	58	23	17	11

Warwickshire Total 184

NOTE:—31 patients have died which brings the above total to 215.

Coventry Patients.

Class Tubercle Bacilli minus	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Non-Pulmonary	Observation
24	25	64	31	6	1

Coventry Total 151

NOTE:—31 patients have died which brings the above total to 182.

TABLE IV.

Condition of Patients.

WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

Quiescent.	Non-Quiescent.	Died.	Observation.
80	93	31	11
Warwickshire Total 215			

COVENTRY PATIENTS.

Quiescent.	Non-Quiescent.	Died.	Observation.
69	81	31	1
Coventry Total 182			

TABLE V.

Duration of Stay.

WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

No. of patients discharged during 1938, who had more than 12 months' treatment						27	
"	"	"	"	"	6-12	"	45
"	"	"	"	"	3-6	"	82
"	"	"	"	"	under 3	"	34
						Total ..	188

NOTE.—16 patients having been in the Sanatorium for 28 days or under, are not included in Table V.

11 observation cases are not included in Table V.

COVENTRY PATIENTS.

No. of patients discharged during 1938, who had more than 12 months' treatment						15	
"	"	"	"	"	6-12	"	55
"	"	"	"	"	3-6	"	68
"	"	"	"	"	under 3	"	35
						Total ..	173

NOTE.—8 patients having been in the Sanatorium for 28 days or under, are not included in Table V.

1 observation case is not included in Table V.

Average duration of stay of Warwickshire patients 25.7 weeks.
" " " Coventry .. 24.2 ..

Venereal Diseases

Treatment Centre

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Treatment Centre is at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital (voluntary). In early 1939 the Centre was transferred to the new out-patient department of the hospital. The new out-patient department is a part of the large general extensions just completed. The old Centre premises in the hospital were inadequate and it is good to report that now the Centre is adequately housed in new and specially-designed premises. The former agreement between the Corporation and the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital provided for an annual payment of £700 by the Corporation to the Hospital in respect of facilities provided at the latter for the V.D. Centre. The agreement has now been amended in order to provide for a revised payment of £1,000 per annum in this connection. The Corporation is directly responsible for the medical staffing of the Centre.

The routine medical sessions are :—

For men :—	{ Monday evenings. Thursday evenings.
For women :—	{ Tuesday evenings. Friday afternoons.

The Centre is open all day on every weekday for irrigation work, etc.

The work at the Centre during 1938 is shown in statistical form in the accompanying tables.

In connection with the treatment of venereal diseases by private medical practitioners (of whom 27 are on the approved list), the following approved therapeutic substances were supplied during the year, viz. :—

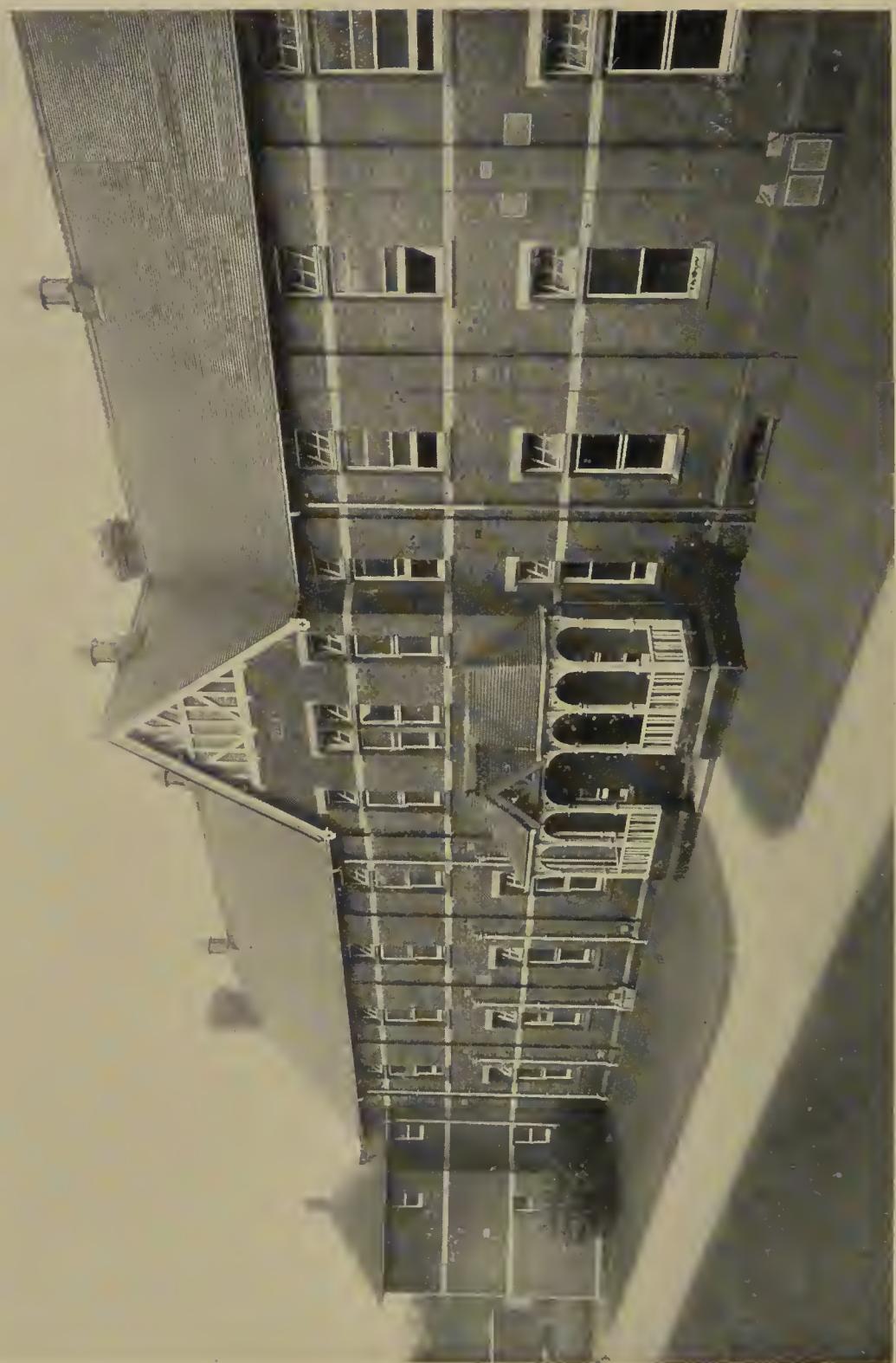
Novarsenobillon, 60 doses; Neosalvarsen, 10 doses; Bismostab, 10 doses.

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital during the year ended the 31st December, 1938.

	Syphilis.				Soft Chancroid.				Gonorrhœa.				Conditions other than Venereal.				TOTALS.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	Totals	
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ...	161	139	1	...	212	86	11	4	384	229	613										
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ...	3	3	...	...	14	2	...	...	17	5	22									
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—																					
Syphilis, primary ...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10							
" secondary ...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7							
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	...	...	...	...	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1					
" " all later stages ...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	10	34							
" congenital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	18							
Soft Chancroid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	64	...	...	228	64	...	...	292	292	65	
" later ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	16	...	...	12	16	...	...	16	28	228	
Conditions other than venereal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	61	167	61	167	61	167	61	167	61	228	
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection ...	7	2	...	...	...	...	29	5	...	...	...	...	36	7	43					
TOTAL—Items 1, 2, 3 and 4				216	169	495	173	178	65	889	407	1296							
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see Item 15) ...	36	29	207	72	153	54	396	155	551										
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment, and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—																					
Syphilis, primary ...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7					
" secondary ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4					
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1					
" " all later stages ...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	15					
" congenital ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	13	...	...	5	5	10					
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	71	18	84						
" later ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	2	4	6							
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see Item 15) ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	14	6	20							
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of Private practitioners ...	19	8	...	...	42	19	2	1	63	28	91									
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	134	118	...	...	161	61	23	10	318	189	507									
Grand total ...				216	169	495	173	178	65	889	407	1296							

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

Name of County or County Borough (or County in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings	County Borough of Coventry	County of Warwickshire	Total	Name of County or County Borough (or County in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings	County Borough of Coventry	County of Warwickshire	Total
A. Number of cases in Item 3 from each area found to be suffering from :—				B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area			
Syphilis	60	...	...	...	24927
Soft Chancre	10	70	...	1602
Gonorrhœa	300	20	320	...	5
Conditions other than venereal	211	17	228	...	53
TOTAL	...		571	47	618		



COVENTRY JOINT LABORATORY.

The Coventry Joint Laboratory

THE NEW COVENTRY JOINT LABORATORY.

The Coventry Joint Laboratory was opened on September 21st, 1938. The scheme is interesting from the administrative angle in that it represents a practical partnership between the City Public Health Department and the Coventry and Warwickshire (Voluntary) Hospital as sealed by an agreement which came into operation on July 1st, 1938.

The Council of the British Hospitals Association has long expressed the wish for co-operation with the public health services, and Section 13 of the Local Government Act, 1929, as now consolidated and strengthened in Section 182 of the 1936 Public Health Act has opened the way to a fuller realisation of this. The Coventry Laboratory Scheme is a notable example of the possibilities in this connection.

Before the operation of the present scheme, the bacteriological and pathological work of the City Public Health Department was done in outside laboratories on a customer basis. The rapid growth of Coventry and the increasing amount of pathological work required by the Municipal General Hospital had conducted to mounting costs under this arrangement which also entailed some delay in obtaining reports. These considerations caused the Public Health Committee to examine the possibility of concentrating all the departmental work in a local laboratory. At the same time the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital Board were contemplating the extension of their laboratory to meet their own increasing needs. These circumstances led rationally enough to the proposal that the Corporation and the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital should join forces and establish a laboratory in partnership.

Management.

The new laboratory is managed by a joint committee of ten members—five from the Public Health Committee of the Corporation and five from the Board of the voluntary hospital. The chairman of the joint committee is elected annually. The City medical officer of health and the medical director of the laboratory attend the committee as advisers.

The laboratory staff comprises a medical director, a full-time assistant pathologist and the necessary complement of laboratory and clerical assistants.

Costs.

The net annual costs of the laboratory are borne jointly by the Corporation and the voluntary hospital on a basis of units of work done for each. For the purpose of costing a scale has been approved assigning an appropriate unit value to each of the various

types of specimen likely to be dealt with in the laboratory. Work will be undertaken for outside bodies on a "customer" basis and according to an approved scale of charges. The estimated running cost of the laboratory for the first year is £4,000.

The capital cost is small because the laboratory has been established in an already available building belonging to the voluntary hospital. An annual rental of £400 is charged by the hospital against the scheme to cover the provision and maintenance of the building and equipment. Towards the provision of additional equipment, the Hospital received a very generous donation from Sir Alfred Herbert, K.B.E., of Coventry.

Premises.

The laboratory is housed in an excellent pre-existing building which appertains to the voluntary hospital and is detached from the hospital proper. The building has ground and first floors—on each of which are two large wards—and a basement. One ward on the ground floor and one ward above on the first floor have been adapted to constitute the laboratory, while the basement has been fitted as an animal house. It is anticipated that the remaining ward on the ground floor will be utilized at some future time to form a city analyst's department. The residual accommodation on the first floor will shortly be used as a pathological museum.

The ground floor portion of the laboratory has been suitably divided and contains a clinical laboratory, waiting-room and three examination cubicles for patients, offices for the sister in attendance and for the clerical staff, retiring rooms for the medical director and assistant director together with lavatory and sanitary accommodation.

The first floor section contains the main laboratory and five small laboratories. The latter include bacteriology, biochemistry, histology and research sections.

The fittings and equipment of the laboratory are on the newest lines.

Scope of the Work.

The laboratory deals with all the pathological and bacteriological work of the Corporation and the voluntary hospital, and is also available for work sent in direct by local medical practitioners and by outside public bodies as "customers." The Corporation work includes that from the Municipal General Hospital, epidemiological work, routine and special samples of milk and water for bacteriological investigation, and specimens from the venereal diseases centre. In regard to the last-mentioned, the laboratory has been duly approved by the Minister of Health under the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916.

It is already evident that the amenities afforded by the new laboratory are expediting epidemiological investigations and facilitating diagnostic inquiries in local hospital and private practice. The Scheme is likely to attract outside neighbouring local authorities and hospitals on a customer basis.

The work performed in the Laboratory during the period July 1st—December 31st, 1938, is shown below, *viz.* :—

<i>Type of Specimen.</i>				<i>Number.</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1,625
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	569
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	1,210
Syphilis (Wasserman)	...	...	...	922
Water samples	...	...	...	132
Material from Gulson Road Hospital			...	1,738

Maternity and Child Welfare

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Welfare Centres.

At the present time there are 16 maternity and child welfare centres in the City (see accompanying table). Of these, two were inaugurated in January, 1939. The new centres are at Bell Green and Green Lane. In January last also, weekly instead of fortnightly medical attendance was arranged at the following centres :—

Fletchamstead, Holbrooks, Radford, Stoke Heath, Wheelwright's Lane and Wyken.

The Gulson Road and Duns Moor centres are regarded as pivotal and the remaining 14 centres as branches.

The total attendances at the centres during 1938 were 72,769 as compared with 57,003 in 1937.

Pre-Natal Clinics.

The central ante-natal clinics are held at the Combined Clinic, Gulson Road, and at the Duns Moor Centre. At the first-mentioned, four morning sessions per week are conducted by the medical superintendent of the Municipal General Hospital in connection with cases booked for admission to the maternity unit of the Hospital, and one general consultative ante-natal session is held weekly by a gynaecologist. At Duns Moor, a weekly ante-natal session is taken by one of the M.C.W. Medical Officers.

It was intimated in the 1937 Report that some degree of decentralization might well become necessary in connection with ante-natal clinic services. This materialized in January, 1939, when branch ante-natal sessions were inaugurated at Fletchamstead, Radford and Bell Green.

Special Toddlers' Clinic.

A special session for toddlers is now held each week on Thursday mornings at the Gulson Road Clinic. This was inaugurated in May, 1938. Children are seen by appointment and after their first visit are sent for at intervals of one to six months as necessary. The selection of cases for this clinic is done largely by the health visitors during the course of their routine home-visiting. There is full co-operation between the clinic and the school medical section, and to facilitate the passage of information from one to the other, similar record cards are in use in both branches.

No. of cases on register, December, 1938	...	122
Total attendances, May—December, 1938	...	173

Light Therapy Clinics.

During the year, two clinics were opened for ultra-violet light treatment in connection with pre-school children—one at the Gulson Road Clinic and one at the Duns Moor Clinic, Holyhead Road. Two sessions weekly are held at each, except during the period July—September when the clinics are closed. The figures for 1938 relating to these clinics are :—

	Gulson Road	Dunsmoor
No. on register, December, 1938	116	134
No. of Attendances during year	1,136	1,019
No. of Sessions held	50	44

Medical Staff.

The staff of full-time women assistant medical officers in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section was increased during the year from one to two. Dr. Jane O. French was appointed to the additional post in November, 1938, and took up duty on January 1st, 1939.

Municipal Welfare Centre, Gulson Road.

No. of Sessions held.	No. of Children on Register 31st December, 1938		No. of New Cases attending.		Total No of Attendances. (Mother and Baby count as one).	
	under 1 year.	1-5 years.	under 1 year	1-5 years.	under 1 year.	1-5 years.
237	338	1,622	938	159	12,729	6,156

Assisted Voluntary Centres.

At the end of the year there were 13 assisted voluntary centres. The following figures relate to the work of these Centres during 1938, viz. :

Assisted Voluntary Centres.	No of Sessions held.	Total No. of Children on Register, 31st Dec., 1938.		Total No. of First Attendances.		Total No. of Attendances (Mother and Baby count as one).	
		Under 1 year	1-5 years	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Under 1 year	1-5 years
Dunsmoor	96	295	384	295	113	3167	5341
Broad Street	47	111	203	111	46	1293	2017
Lower Stoke (Brays Lane)	46	137	271	137	61	1479	3119
Holbrooks	48	166	309	176	19	3433	1580
Stoke Heath	47	241	178	264	39	4109	1929
Longford	22	99	117	62	27	657	576
Tile Hill	20	19	44	22	4	281	168
Walsgrave	22	10	37	10	4	109	284
Binley	47	44	75	63	13	779	640
Radford	75	313	572	323	22	6047	3866
Wheelwright's Lane	46	160	223	168	21	2922	824
Wyken	46	144	247	144	116	2544	1609
Fletchamstead	46	308	209	308	209	3665	1496
Totals	608	2047	2869	2083	694	30485	23399

Ante-Natal Services.

Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic.

(Conducted by Mr. BALLANTYNE, F.R.C.S.).

Sessions	...	...	...	...	50
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	1,858
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	37
No. of new cases attending	...	...	...	...	647

Municipal Hospital, Ante-natal Clinic. (For Municipal Hospital booked cases).

(Conducted by Dr. J. S. SMITH).

Sessions	...	...	...	...	200
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	7,425
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	37
No. of new cases attending	...	...	...	...	1,117

Ante-Natal Clinic, "Dunsmoor," 55, Holyhead Road.

(Conducted by Dr. W. A. KANE).

Sessions	...	...	...	...	48
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	1,125
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	24
No. of new cases attending	...	...	...	...	351

Maternity Beds.

Nine-hundred and one births took place in Gulson Road Municipal Hospital in 1938 as against 735 in 1937. Three-hundred and ninety-two births took place in the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital in 1938 as against 258 in 1937; 122 of these cases were admitted as City cases under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme compared with 77 in 1937.

Two-hundred and fifty-six births occurred in nursing homes as against 220 in 1937. The cases confined in institutions have risen from 1,213 in 1937 to 1,549 in 1938, an increase of 336.

The total births notified increased from 3,447 in 1937 to 3,884 in 1938, an increase of 437.

It is obvious that there is both an actual and relative increase in the hospitalization of maternity cases.

Orthopædic Treatment.

During the year 97 cases as below were referred from the welfare centres to the orthopædic clinic at Dunsmoor, where they were seen by the orthopædic surgeon, Mr. Wilson Stuart.

<i>Rickets:</i>	<i>Spine:</i>
Bow legs 19	Scoliosis 1
Knock knees ... 20	
Knock knees and flat feet 9	
	<i>Paralysis:</i>
	Spastic Diplegia ... 1
<i>Talipes:</i>	Infantile 2
Calcanous deformity ... 2	
Pes planus 20	
Talipes Equino Varus ... 10	
	<i>Other Diseases:</i>
<i>Congenital Deformities:</i>	Miscellaneous 2
Torticollis 6	
Deformity of toes ... 4	Total 97
Accessory thumb ... 1	

Diphtheria Immunization Clinic.

A clinic was opened during the year for immunizing children under 5 years. Sessions are held at the main clinic in Gulson Road every Tuesday morning. There were 154 attendances.

Dental Treatment.

The previous arrangement for dental treatment of children under 5 years was extended and rendered more complete in 1938. Expectant and nursing mothers are now included in this scheme, and dentures are provided by the clinic at a reasonable charge, or free in necessitous cases.

A Walton gas and oxygen apparatus has been installed for adults and a suitable anaesthetic is available for children under 5 years. Anaesthetic sessions, in connection with the maternity and child welfare scheme, are held every Wednesday morning.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers: Children aged 3 to 5 years:

No. referred from clinic	27	No. referred from clinic	131
Treated 26		Treated 96	
Examined only ... 1		Treatment completed ...	90
Permanent teeth filled ... 7		Attendances 173	
Extractions 204		Extractions 192	
Local Anaesthetics ... 15		General Anaesthetics ... 7	
General Anaesthetics ... 24		Temporary fillings ... 20	
		Examination and advice only 35	

I.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES IN THE CITY.

Centre.	Day of Meeting.	Hours.
Municipal Welfare Centre, Gulson Road	Each afternoon Monday to Friday	2—4.30 p.m.
“Dunsmoor,” 55, Holyhead Road ...	Wednesday and Friday afternoons	2—4.30 p.m.
Leicester Causeway, St. Mark’s Parish Room...	Monday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Lower Stoke, Parish Room, Bray’s Lane	Tuesday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Holbrooks, Wesleyan Chapel, Loekhurst Lane	Wednesday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Stoke Heath, Church Room, Heath Road	Wednesday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Longford, Drill Hall, Hurst Road ...	Alternate Thursday afternoons	2—4.30 p.m.
Tile Hill, Memorial Hall ...	Wednesday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Walsgrave, Congregational School- room, Woodway Lane ...	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	2—4.30 p.m.
Binley, Parish Rooms, Grange Avenue	Tuesday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Radford, Three Spires Avenue ...	Wednesday and Friday afternoons	2—4.30 p.m.
Wheelwrights Lane, St. John Ambulance Hall	Monday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Wyken Parish Room, Wyken Croft	Friday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Fletehamstead Centre, Chapel Hall, Fletehamstead Highway...	Thursday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
*Bell Green Centre, Folchill Parish Church Hall	Tuesday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
*Green Lane Centre, St. Martin’s Church Hall	Alternate Thursday afternoons	2—4.30 p.m.

II.—PRE-NATAL CLINICS.

Clinic.	Day of Meeting.	Hours.
Municipal Centre, Gulson Road ...	Friday afternoons ... (Mr. Ballantyne's Clinic)	2—4.30 p.m.
Municipal Centre, Gulson Road ...	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings ... (Dr. Smith's Clinic)	10 a.m.
"Dunsmoor," 55, Holyhead Road	Wednesday mornings ... (Dr. Kane's Clinic)	10 a.m.
Bell Green, Foleshill Parish Church Hall	Tuesday mornings ... (Dr. French's Clinic)	10 a.m.
Fletchamstead Chapel Hall	Thursday mornings ... (Dr. French's Clinic)	10 a.m.
Radford, Three Spires Avenue ...	Friday mornings ... (Dr. French's Clinic)	10 a.m.

* Inaugurated January, 1939.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH VISITORS' WORK.

Home Visiting.

First visits by the health visitors to mothers numbered 3,529. These visits are timed to take place after the doctor or midwife has ceased to attend.

Re-Visits.

The number of re-visits to children up to one year of age was 9,643 and 14,958 visits were made in respect of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

Births Visited.

Notified births visited during the year numbered 3,529. Of these, 1,505 were first babies. Infants found to be entirely breast fed at birth numbered 2,426 and at three months 1,246.

Visits to Notified Births	...	...	3,529
Re-visits to Infants under 12 months			9,643
Re-visits to Children 1 to 5 years	...		14,958
Visits paid under the Children Act, 1932			173
Inspection of New Homes under the Children Act	...	...	29
Ante-natal Visits—First	...	...	600
Subsequent	...		49
Stillbirths enquired into	...	...	123
Infant Deaths enquired into	...		8
Visits to Tuberculosis Patients	...		1,762
Other Infectious Diseases	...	...	237
Midwives	...	...	237
Mental Defectives	...	...	315
Nursing Homes	...	...	27
Home Helps	...	...	30
Special Visits	...	...	150
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	65
			<hr/>
			31,935
Health Visitors' Sessions at the Welfare Centres	...	...	2,304
Diphtheria Contacts—Swabs taken	...		515

Midwives Act, 1936. Domiciliary Service of Midwives.

Full particulars of the local scheme were given in the 1937 Report (pp. 90—91). The scheme came into operation on August 1st, 1937. There are two peripheral parts of the City area that are covered by two voluntary associations, each employing one nurse-midwife. Otherwise the City is served by 21 full-time domiciliary municipal midwives together with a number of independent midwives.

Work of Municipal Midwives in 1938.

During the year under review, the 21 Municipal midwives attended 1,567 cases (including 17 outside the City boundary)—an average of 74.6 per midwife per annum. They also attended 51 cases of abortions.

There were during the year 3,884 births notified in Coventry, of which 1,549 took place in hospitals or nursing-homes. Municipal Hospital—901; Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital—392; Nursing Homes—256).

The municipal midwives thus attended 66.7 per cent. of all domiciliary confinements in the City and there is evidence that this percentage is steadily increasing. No less than £3,312 was recovered by the department during the year from patients in respect of the municipal midwives' services.

A notable difficulty is constituted by the somewhat uneven distribution of work between the various midwives. In this connection, however, it has to be remembered (a) that certain of the midwives brought large connections with them on entry to the service, whereas others have had to build *de novo*, (b) that the scope of practice may vary district by district, (c) that the weight of competition by residual private midwives varies greatly district by district, and (d) that the principle of free choice of midwife must entail that the more "popular" midwives attract the greater number of patients. Everything possible is being done to reduce any outstanding disparity between midwives in the matter of the numbers of cases treated. At the same time, it is clear that nothing approaching an even distribution can be effected without (a) abolishing the free choice principle and (b) allocating cases irrespective of geographical convenience. The adoption of either or both of the latter measures might well be a retrograde step which might do injury to a young and growing service.

Surrender of Certificates by Private Midwives.

During 1938, one private midwife voluntarily surrendered her certificate in accordance with Section 5 of the Act, and in this connection the sum paid in compensation was £578 18s. 8d. Mid-1939 will mark the end of the period during which midwives can hand in their certificates on compensation, and it is already apparent that a number of the remaining private midwives will take this final opportunity. If and when this occurs during the current year, the staff of municipal midwives will need to be suitably augmented. From the first operation of the Act until the end of 1938, ten local private midwives handed in their certificates in return for compensation totalling £4,757 11s. 5d.

Maternity Nursing: Prohibition of Unqualified Persons.

During the latter part of the year under review, application was made to the Minister of Health under Section 6 of the Act in connection with the making of an Order prohibiting any person who is neither a certified midwife nor a general state-registered nurse from acting as a maternity nurse for gain in the City. The application was granted and the resultant Order took effect as from February 1st, 1939.

Ministry of Health Circular 1705.

This circular was issued in June, 1938, and advised each appropriate local authority to prepare an approved list of those practitioners in its area who notify themselves as willing to be called in by midwives in emergency. A local list was duly prepared on these lines and copies of the list with relevant instructions were supplied to all practising midwives in the City.

The circular also advised in each area the establishment of an advisory committee for the purpose of scrutinizing, maintaining and revising (if and when necessary) the list of approved practitioners. The local committee in this connection was constituted as follows :—

Dr. A. Massey, Medical Officer of Health (Chairman).
 Mr. S. A. Ballantyne, F.R.C.S.
 Dr. W. D. Coghill.
 Mr. W. H. Lowman, F.R.C.S.
 Dr. N. J. L. Rollason.

Supervision of Midwives.

Medical Supervisor—Dr. Winifred A. Kane.

Non-medical Supervisor—Miss L. Cureton.

During the year all midwives, both municipal and independent, have received frequent routine inspections and where necessary special visits of enquiry have been paid. Close co-operation exists between the supervisors and the midwives, who are encouraged to discuss any difficulties they may have. Relations with the general practitioners may be said to be increasingly harmonious.

Notifications of intention to practise were received from 81 midwives, 3 of whom reside outside the City. Of the 78 resident in the City, 21 worked in institutions, 21 are municipal midwives, 21 are independent midwives, 8 are monthly nurses and 6 did not practise (one independent midwife retired during the year).

Medical Aid Forms sent in by Midwives.

Ante-natal Calls :

Albuminuria	...	...	18
Ante-partum haemorrhage		15	
Eclampsia	...	...	1
Hydramnios	...	...	2
Hyperemesis	...	...	3
Malpresentations	...	...	3
Unclassified	...	...	25

During Puerperium :

Pyrexia	...	...	...	22
Sub-involution	...	...	...	8
Secondary haemorrhage				4
White leg	...	...	...	12
Mastitis	...	...	...	9
Unclassified	...	...	...	10

Abortions :

During Labour :

Delay 1st stage	...	...	33
Delay 2nd stage	...	...	125
Torn perineum	...	...	188
Breech presentation	...	15	
Other malpresentations	...	10	
Post-partum haemorrhage	13		
Retained placenta	...	10	
Retained membranes	...	8	
Placenta praevia	...	8	
Unclassified	...	19	

Conditions of Child :

Phimosis	...	...	21
Prematurity	...	...	15
Discharging eyes	...	...	63
Deformities	...	...	7
Unclassified	...	...	36
		Total	749

Scheme of "Home Helps."

During the year 76 home helps have been supplied and in all cases they have been much appreciated. In 12 necessitous cases the home helps were supplied free. In the remaining cases, although all arrangements were made by the Department, the patients themselves paid the home helps supplied. Certain of the applications for helps are from other than maternity cases—as, for example, in ordinary illness of a mother or where an expectant mother is ill and there is a family of young children to care for in the house.

Convalescent Home Treatment for Mothers.

This is now provided at Allesley Hall, where two beds and two cots are available for cases referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. Twenty-six cases received treatment in 1938.

Free Milk Cases.

During 1938, 393 new cases have been investigated and found eligible for free dried milk. The figures include 58 expectant mothers, 101 nursing mothers and 234 infants.

Sterile Maternity Outfits.

These can be purchased at cost price from the Department and are provided free in necessitous cases.

Compensation to Midwives for Loss of Cases.

In 6 cases midwives were compensated for loss of booked cases in accordance with the arrangements in force. In each case one guinea was awarded.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

54 notifications were received during the year, of which 8 were booked hospital cases, 23 were midwives' cases, 18 were doctors' cases where a midwife was acting as a maternity nurse, and 5 were cases of abortion.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notified	Cases		Vision Impaired	Vision Un-impaired	Still under Treatment	Total Blindness	Deaths					
	Treated											
	At Home	In Hospital										
	16	11	5	0	15	1	0					
							0					

Notification of Births.

(Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936).

During the year 3,738 notifications of live births and 146 notifications of still births were received.

Transferred Births.

The names and addresses of 284 infants and young children who left the City were notified to the medical officers of health of the areas of destination, and 563 were notified as coming to live in the City.

Maternal Mortality.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

(Deaths of mothers per 1,000 births).

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Coventry	... 2.76	3.06	2.66	3.27	3.17	5.4	3.64	6.01	7.03	4.10
England and Wales	... 3.08	3.23	3.65	5.08	5.61	5.69	5.15	5.32	5.36	5.59

Maternal Mortality.

COVENTRY.—Maternal Deaths; No. of Births Registered; Deaths of Mothers per 1,000 Children Born in the 16 years, 1923—1938.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Puerperal Fever ...	4	2	7	4	5	3	2	3	7	5	4	2	3	3	1	2
Abortion and Post-abortion Sepsis ...	1	2	—	3	3	—	3	2	3	1	2	4	1	1	2	—
Puerperal Nephritis ...	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hæmorrhage of Pregnancy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ectopic Gestation ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Accidents of Pregnancy	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Puerperal Hæmorrhage ...	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	2
Other Accidents of Childbirth	1	2	1	—	1	3	2	3	4	1	5	1	—	2	1	—
Puerperal Embolism ...	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Convulsions ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	2
No. of MATERNAL DEATHS ...	9	9	10	10	10	11	10	10	17	15	9	14	8	9	8	10
No. of BIRTHS	2217	2113	2178	2116	2065	2327	2434	2417	2493	2468	2480	2521	2750	2912	3254	3624
Deaths of Mothers per 1,000 Births	4.06	4.25	4.59	4.72	4.84	4.72	4.10	7.03	6.01	3.64	5.4	3.17	3.27	2.7	3.06	2.8

Slum Clearance and Re-housing

Overcrowding

SLUM CLEARANCE.

The following table summarizes the position on December 31st, 1938, in connection with current slum clearance measures in the City.

(A) CLEARANCE AREAS.

Areas in respect of which Action already taken	No. of Houses in Area	Date Order Confirmed by Minister	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Houses to be Demolished
Much Park Street (No. 1) ...	45	28th June, 1932	45	..
St. John Street (No. 2) ...	23	,,	23	..
Chauntry (No. 3) ...	147	23rd May, 1934	147	..
Cox Street (No. 4) ...	77	27th June, 1935	74	3
Well Street (No. 5) ...	19	,,	19	..
Whitefriars Street (No. 6) ...	12	,,	12	..
Munition Cottages (No. 7)	230*	,,	230	..
Colony Cottages (Nos. 8 & 9)	147	,,	147	..
Whitefriars Lane (No. 10) ...	15	24th Aug., 1936	6	9
Spon End (No. 11) ...	23	,,	21	2
Monk's Park Cottages (No. 12)	336	,,	230	106
Cow Lane (No. 13) ...	34	,,	34	..
Leicester Street (No. 14)	8	,,	8	..
Brewery Street (No. 15) ...	14	,,	14	..
Swanswell Terrace (No. 16)	38	,,	38	..
Bayley Lane (No. 17) ...	3	,,	3	..
Spon Street (No. 18) ...	6	21st Oct., 1938	—	6
Little Park Street (No. 19)	24	,,	—	24
White Friars Lane (No. 20)	28	,,	—	28
Rood Lane (No. 21) ...	39	,,	—	39
Sherbourne Street (No. 22)	94	,,	—	94
West Orchard (No. 23) ...	7	,,	—	7
The Hollows (No. 24) ...	6	,,	—	6
Pinley & Aldermoor (No. 25)	9	,,	—	9
,, (No. 26) ...	3	,,	—	3
,, (No. 27) ...	4	,,	—	4
,, (No. 28) ...	26	,,	—	26
,, (No. 29) ...	6	,,	—	6
,, (No. 30) ...	17	,,	—	17

*Appeal by one owner to High Court. Dismissed 16th December 1935.

(B) INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

No. of Closing or Demolition Orders made or Undertakings accepted	... ...	206
No. of dwellings closed or demolished	... ...	172
No. of dwellings to be closed or demolished	... ...	34

Progress during 1938.

Towards the end of the year, the following Clearance areas, together comprising 192 unfit houses, were duly represented. These areas will be dealt with during 1939.

<i>Areas.</i>		<i>No. of houses.</i>	<i>No. of persons in occupation.</i>
Much Park Street	(No. 31) ...	24	79
St. John Street	(No. 32) ...	11	29
Jordan Well	(No. 33) ...	10	35
Gosford Street	(No. 34) ...	22	64
Gosford Street	(No. 35) ...	18	57
Freeth Street	(No. 36) ...	40	119
Bayley Lane	(No. 37) ...	12	31
Spon End	(No. 38) ...	17	36
New Buildings	(No. 39) ...	28	82
West Street	(No. 40) ...	10	17
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		192	549
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Demolitions during 1938.

(a) In Clearance Areas:—During the year 291 houses in clearance areas were actually demolished.

(b) By Individual Unfit House procedure:—During the year, Demolition Orders were made in respect of 67 individual unfit houses, and of the latter, 37 had been actually demolished at the year end. The total number of individual unfit houses actually demolished during 1938 was 53.

(c) Other Demolitions.—In addition to houses demolished pursuant of formal action under the Housing Acts, 34 unfit houses were demolished for various other reasons during the year.

Closure of Unfit Tenements.

By means of Closing Orders, 5 unfit tenements were closed during the year.

Reconditioning and Repair of Unfit Houses.

During the year under review 735 houses were rendered fit for human habitation as a result of informal action, and of these 267 were extensively reconditioned.

SLUM CLEARANCE REHOUSING.

The accompanying table shows the position at the year-end in regard to slum-clearance rehousing operations.

<i>Re-housing Estates already provided or for which schemes in hand.</i>	<i>No. of houses erected or to be erected.</i>	<i>No. of houses completed.</i>	<i>Clearance Areas from which occupant families removed or to be removed.</i>
1934 Portion of Programme			
Stoke Aldermoor .. and before	250	250	Much Park Street (No. 1) St. John Street (No. 2) Chauntry (No. 3)
1935 Portion of Programme			
Harnall Lane ..	10	10	Cox Street (No. 4)
Crabmill Lane ..	96	96	Well Street (No. 5)
Bell Green ..	206	206	Whitefriars Street (No. 6)
Canley ..	100	100	Munition Cottages (No. 7) Colony Cottages (Nos. 8 and 9)
1936 Portion of Programme			
Radford Allotments	112	112	Whitefriars Lane (No. 10)
Sadler Road ..	170	170	Spon End (No. 11)
Bell Green ..	34	34	Monks Park Cottages (No. 12)
Canley ..	72	72	Cow Lane (No. 13) Leicester Street (No. 14) Brewery Street (No. 15) Swanswell Terrace (No. 16) Bayley Lane (No. 17)
1937 Portion of Programme			
Pinley Fields ..	170	—	Spon Street (No. 18) Little Park Street (No. 19) Whitefriars Lane (No. 20) Rood Lane (No. 21) Sherbourne Street (No. 22) West Orchard (No. 23) The Hollows (No. 24). Pinley and Aldermoor (Nos. 25-30)
1938 Portion of Programme			
Canley ..	101	—	Much Park Street (No. 31) St. John Street (No. 32) Jordan Well (No. 33) Gosford Street (No. 34) Gosford Street (No. 35) Freeth Street (No. 36) Bayley Lane (No. 37) Spon End (No. 38) New Buildings (No. 39) West Street (No. 40)

Prevention of Vermin Infestation.

The practice was again continued during 1938 of subjecting furniture and effects (with the exception of bedding, etc., which is treated by steam disinfection) of all families removed from condemned to new houses, to fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas. Full details as to local arrangements in this connection appeared in the 1934 Annual Report. The work of fumigation is done by a private contractor on payment by the Corporation.

Housing Statistics. Year 1938.

The following information is given in the form required by the Ministry of Health, *viz.* :—

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,234
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	3,866
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	1,178
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2,375
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	53
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	861

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	735
---	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

1.—*Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936* :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	7
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

2.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts* :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	24
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	18
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	67
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	52

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	5
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...

The City Engineer kindly gives the following information concerning new houses:—

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,634
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—						
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...				270
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	...				Nil.
(c) Under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933 (now Section 110, Housing Act, 1936)	...					Nil.

PLANS APPROVED.

Year ending 30th Nov.	Houses.	Factories and Workshops	Alterations and Additions.	Miscellan's	Public Buildings.	Churches.	Chapels.	Schools.	Streets.	Totals.
1910	1205	34	62	141	2	0	1	2	30	1477
1911	1386	40	62	147	8	0	0	2	5	1650
1912	622	69	102	140	3	0	0	3	16	955
1913	1236	75	98	113	7	0	0	1	15	1545
1914	1189	43	91	118	2	1	0	4	3	1451
1915	510	77	46	119	2	2	0	0	6	762
1916	163	75	55	86	1	0	0	0	2	382
1917	287	69	34	46	3	0	0	0	8	447
1918	71	41	27	50	0	0	0	0	0	189
1919	126	63	54	272	2	0	0	0	1	518
1920	686	55	55	308	0	0	0	0	2	1106
1921	36	20	34	122	0	0	0	6	0	218
1922	127	27	51	141	1	0	1	0	1	349
1923	408	39	42	121	0	1	0	1	3	615
1924	539	23	32	246	0	0	0	2	2	844
1925	1159	33	49	203	1	0	0	1	3	1449
1926	1037	21	61	205	0	0	0	0	40	1364
1927	869	23	90	281	0	2	1	4	7	1277
1928	1228	31	112	217	6	1	1	0	15	1611
1929	1479	27	116	239	2	0	0	0	23	1886
1930	1743	18	114	265	3	2	0	0	33	2178
1931	1408	7	94	216	1	0	0	0	10	1736
1932	882	15	110	154	2	3	2	1	7	1176
1933	2591	14	108	169	1	1	1	0	34	2919
1934	3565	32	105	172	2	0	0	0	47	3923
1935	4690	19	146	190	1	1	0	0	146	5193
1936	4929	29	163	319	8	0	1	3	90	5542
1937	5354	23	200	494	5	0	1	1	37	6115
1938	*6156	14	181	542	5	2	0	3	86	6989

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

1910	959	45	20	61	2	0	0	0	13	1100
1911	1211	39	46	66	4	1	0	4	19	1390
1912	894	67	53	99	2	0	0	0	5	1120
1913	838	67	60	80	12	0	0	4	10	1071
1914	927	32	56	82	1	2	0	1	14	1115
1915	785	46	50	85	2	0	0	1	7	976
1916	418	49	27	26	2	1	0	1	8	532
1917	176	62	24	19	1	0	0	0	3	285
1918	251	29	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	294
1919	125	42	21	83	1	0	0	0	0	272
1920	277	55	27	103	0	0	0	0	6	468
1921	367	22	11	52	0	0	0	6	9	467
1922	223	11	20	85	1	0	0	1	7	348
1923	122	15	25	131	0	0	1	0	5	299
1924	324	16	20	206	0	0	2	1	4	573
1925	536	13	31	134	0	1	0	1	30	746
1926	877	20	51	176	0	0	0	1	21	1116
1927	1328	18	65	247	0	0	0	0	7	1665
1928	1128	25	98	253	4	0	2	3	23	1536
1929	1611	25	111	252	2	1	1	0	16	2019
1930	1312	15	110	244	1	0	0	0	48	1730
1931	1095	9	88	137	2	3	0	1	13	1317
1932	1362	9	91	156	5	1	0	0	11	1635
1933	1559	15	112	161	2	1	0	1	16	1867
1934	2211	14	87	163	1	1	0	0	42	2519
1935	2606	14	123	160	2	1	0	0	20	2926
1936	3841	16	143	220	1	0	0	1	41	4266
1937	4510	20	151	325	3	1	3	1	43	5057
1938	+4634	16	177	313	3	0	0	1	68	5212

* The total of 6156 houses for which plans have been *approved* comprises:—

5986 houses for Private Enterprise.

170 " " the Corporation Re-housing Schemes.

+ The total of 4634 houses *completed* comprises:

4196 houses for Private Enterprise.

168 " " the Corporation Housing Schemes.

270 " " Corporation Re-housing Schemes.

OVERCROWDING.

The text and tables relating to the overcrowding survey in Coventry were set out on pages 96—99 of the 1936 Report. During the year 1938, the work continued of supplying lists of “permitted numbers” to owners and agents in respect of a large number of new houses erected.

During the year 276 further houses were thus measured and recorded.

The local position at the year-end in the matter of overcrowding (Part IV., Housing Act, 1936) was as under :—

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded	...	...	650
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	660
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	4,749
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	14
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	51
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...		328
(d)	Number of dwelling houses that are known to have again become overcrowded following previous abatement	...	...	Nil.

Abatement of Overcrowding.

As stated in previous reports, the Council decided in 1936 to provide 200 special new houses—many of “outsize” type—for the accommodation of the largest of the local overcrowded families. The Housing Committee have prepared plans for the houses which are to be erected shortly on the Canley Estate (71 houses), the Scots Lane Estate (85 houses) and the Stoke Aldermoor Estate (44 houses). When these 200 special houses are available, and when the largest overcrowded families have been rehoused in them, it is thought that a process of “filtration” will thereby result and this should largely permit of other cases being dealt with through a system of house exchanges.

Sanitary Circumstances

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

By W. R. MARTIN, CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The routine work of the sanitary inspectors is set out under the various headings and in the appropriate tables.

Reconditioning of Working Class Houses.

Owing to pressure of other work, the inspectorial staff has not been able to devote as much time as is desirable to the work of improving working class houses as required by the Housing Regulations.

A considerable amount of time is absorbed in conference with property owners, agents and builders, and in devising schemes for altering and improving houses which, although not incapable of improvement, do not easily adapt themselves to alteration. This co-operation with owners and builders is given the greatest encouragement and it has undoubtedly brought about a large amount of drastic reconditioning, no less than 11,431 sanitary improvements having been effected during the year.

Considerable difficulty has arisen locally in securing the rectification of housing defects, in that builders are kept extraordinarily busy in the erection of new factories and new housing estates.

Sowe Valley Sewer.

It is gratifying to report that further progress has been made in the abolition of the small sewage works which formerly dealt with the sewage from new estates in the Sowe Valley drainage area. At the beginning of the year under review, 14 such works were in operation; 7 of these have now been abolished and the sewers from the particular estates linked up with the Sowe Valley Sewer. In addition to these, the larger Sewage Works constructed 38 years ago by the late Foleshill Rural District Council, to deal with sewage from the old parish of Foleshill, have similarly been abolished.

The branch sewers having been completed in Willenhall District, work has been commenced during the past year on the conversion of privies into water closets, the abolition of cesspools and the provision of modern drainage in the London Road and St. James' Lane areas, and it is hoped that before long, all properties in this part of the district will be properly drained.

In regard to the Binley and Walsgrave Districts, it is pleasing to report that the Council has agreed that the work of laying branch sewers shall be put in hand at an early date as the need for this work is very pressing and has been the subject of complaint.

Sanitary Supervision of Premises at which food is prepared for Sale.

During the past year, special consideration has been directed to butchers' and cooked meat shops and allied premises where food is prepared or handled. A survey has been undertaken of most of the shops in the City, with the result that a large number of improvements have been brought about. In some instances, these improvements having resulted in the entire reconstruction of premises.

In this connection, reference might be made to the provisions of the new Food and Drugs Act which will become operative in 1939. The value of the registration clauses, so far as sanitary supervision is concerned, cannot be over-estimated.

Lodgings for Working Men.

In consequence of continued industrial activity there has been a large influx of workers into the City and there is a growing demand for lodgings for men of the labouring classes. In many instances, large houses and old de-licensed premises have been brought into use and opened as working men's hostels, and although these do not appear to fall within the new definition of a "common lodging house," they need considerable supervision in order to ensure that the sanitary conditions are maintained at a reasonable standard.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No. of houses found during the year to be infested :—

(a) Corporation-owned houses	...	...	60
(b) Other houses	...	...	44
			<hr/>
Total	...	104	

No. of houses disinfested :—

(a) Corporation-owned houses	...	...	60
(b) Other houses	...	...	37
			<hr/>
Total	...	97	

Methods employed for disinfecting Houses.

The method to be adopted in the work of disinfection depends largely upon the circumstances of each case. If the infestation is due to dirty and negligent habits, a notice is served upon the occupier requiring that effectual measures be taken to eradicate

the vermin. Usually it is necessary to treat the bedsteads and furniture with paraffin or a suitable insecticide, and to burn infested mattresses and upholstery. In many cases, walls and ceilings are found to be badly infested due to the vermin having penetrated through defective plaster, studded partitions of bedrooms, defective or loose skirting-boards, match-boarding, architraves, etc. In such cases, owners are called upon to carry out necessary repairs and employees of the Public Health Department visit for the purpose of spraying with an insecticide while the work is in progress; where extensive cracks are present in the walls, a blow-lamp is employed. The insecticides used at the present time are Zaldecide and Bombay Liquid.

The above applies to individual routine cases of infestation. In connection with slum clearance removals, all furniture and effects are fumigated with HCN gas during removal to the new Council houses, save that bedding is treated in the steam disinfecter. This large-scale fumigation is carried out under contract by a private specialist firm.

Every effort is made by way of supervision and education of transferred tenants with a view to the prevention of infestation or re-infestation after cleansing. This work is done partly by the departmental housing inspector and partly by the women estates supervisor employed by the Housing Department.

Open-Air Swimming Pools.

The samples of water taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, from the two privately-owned swimming pools, proved to be satisfactory. At both pools, the filtration and chlorination plants are maintained under proper supervision and are working in a very efficient manner.

The dressing rooms for both sexes were all that could be desired from the point of view of cleanliness.

Rivers and Streams.

A complaint was received during the year of alleged pollution of the River Sowe by the discharge of effluent from the storm water sewer of a large factory in the vicinity of Henley Mill. Careful investigation was made and samples of the river water were examined by the Corporation Chemist, who reported that it contained a fair amount of oxide of iron in solution and suspension, but that no poisonous metal was present in the effluent from the surface water sewer.

Further complaints relating to offensive odours were received during the year from residents in the vicinity of Hall Brook, a tributary of the River Sowe. As mentioned in previous reports, the pollution is due to the discharge of effluent from septic tanks situate in an adjoining district. The attention of the appropriate

Local Authority was called to the complaint and immediate steps were taken to abate the nuisance. It is contemplated that at an early date, a commencement will be made of the work of constructing a sewer communicating with the Sowe Valley Trunk Sewer to receive the drainage from this particular area thus preventing pollution of the Hall Brook.

The River Sherbourne, which traverses the City from east to west, is periodically cleansed under the direction of the City Engineer.

Polluted Private Wells.

During the year, 36 wells were closed and town water laid on to the houses concerned. Samples of water were taken from six wells and submitted to the Analyst, who certified that the water in each case was unfit for domestic purposes. The town water was available within a reasonable distance in each case, and following the service of notices the respective owners arranged for the town water to be laid on and the polluted wells were subsequently closed.

Results of Analyses expressed in parts per 100,000.

MOUNT NOD.

Date of receipt of sample	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Temporary.	Permanent.	Total.	
1938.										
Jan.	Nil	Nil	1.2	0.10 Nil	0.007	Nil	—	—	—	Satisfactory.
...	Nil	0.001	1.3	0.20 Nil	0.004	28.0	16.0	6.0	22.0	do.
Feb.	Nil	Nil	1.2	0.15 Nil	0.003	28.0	16.0	7.0	23.0	do.
...	Nil	Nil	1.3	0.15 Nil	0.001	Nil	—	—	—	do.
Mar.	Nil	Nil	1.3	0.10 Nil	Nil	29.0	16.0	7.0	23.0	do.
...	Nil	0.001	1.2	0.15 Nil	0.003	Nil	—	—	—	do.
April	Nil	Nil	1.2	0.25 Nil	0.007	29.0	15.0	8.0	23.0	do.
...	Nil	Nil	1.2	0.30 Nil	0.003	Nil	—	—	—	do.
May	Nil	Nil	1.2	0.20 Nil	0.004	29.0	16.0	7.0	23.0	do.
...	Nil	Nil	1.2	0.20 Nil	0.004	Nil	—	—	—	do.
June	Nil	Nil	1.3	0.20 Nil	0.003	Nil	—	—	—	do.
...	Nil	Nil	1.2	0.20 Nil	0.006	29.0	15.0	8.0	23.0	do.
July	Nil	Nil	1.2	0.25 Nil	0.005	28.0	16.0	7.0	23.0	do.
...	Nil	Nil	1.3	0.25 Nil	0.004	Nil	—	—	—	do.
Aug.	Nil	0.001	1.2	0.25 Nil	0.006	29.0	15.0	7.0	22.0	do.
...	Nil	Nil	1.2	0.25 Nil	0.002	Nil	—	—	—	do.
Sept.	Nil	Nil	1.2	0.20 Nil	0.004	30.0	16.0	6.0	22.0	do.
...	Nil	Nil	1.3	0.20 Nil	0.002	Nil	—	—	—	do.
Oct.	Nil	Nil	1.2	0.20 Nil	0.009	30.0	—	—	—	do.
...	Nil	0.001	1.2	0.25 Nil	0.005	Nil	—	—	—	do.
Nov.	0.001	0.001	1.2	0.20 Nil	0.003	Nil	—	—	—	do.
...	0.001	0.001	1.2	0.15 Nil	0.002	29.0	16.0	6.0	22.0	do.
Dec.	Nil	0.001	1.2	0.20 Nil	0.002	Nil	—	—	—	do.
...	Nil	0.001	1.2	0.15 Nil	0.007	29.0	16.0	6.0	22.0	do.

SPON END.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Temporary.	Permanent.	Total.	
1938.										
Jan.	Nil	Nil	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.012	Nil	—	—	—	Satisfactory.
Feb.	Nil	Nil	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.007	42.0	19.0	12.0	31.0	do.
"	Nil	Nil	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.003	Nil	—	—	—	do.
Mar.	Nil	Nil	1.0	0.40 Nil	0.004	42.0	19.0	12.0	31.0	do.
"	Nil	0.001	1.9	0.30 Nil	0.009	Nil	—	—	—	do.
April	Nil	Nil	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.010	44.0	18.0	14.0	32.0	do.
"	Nil	Nil	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.009	Nil	—	—	—	do.
May	Nil	Nil	1.7	0.40 Nil	0.005	43.0	18.0	13.0	31.0	do.
"	Nil	Nil	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.011	Nil	—	—	—	do.
June	Nil	0.001	1.9	0.40 Nil	0.004	Nil	—	—	—	do.
"	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.012	43.0	18.0	13.0	31.0	do.
"	Nil	Nil	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.011	43.0	19.0	12.0	31.0	do.
July	Nil	0.001	1.9	0.40 Nil	0.009	Nil	—	—	—	do.
"	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.010	42.0	18.0	12.0	30.0	do.
Aug.	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.007	Nil	—	—	—	do.
"	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.45 Nil	0.008	43.0	19.0	11.0	30.0	do.
Sept.	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.009	Nil	—	—	—	do.
"	Nil	Nil	1.9	0.40 Nil	0.011	43.0	—	—	—	do.
Oct.	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.008	Nil	—	—	—	do.
"	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.011	43.0	—	—	—	do.
"	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.008	Nil	—	—	—	do.
Nov.	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.005	43.0	18.0	13.0	31.0	do.
"	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.40 Nil	0.002	Nil	—	—	—	do.
Dec.	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.35 Nil	0.010	43.0	18.0	13.0	31.0	do.

WHITLEY.

Whitley Water after chlorine treatment.

1938.										
Jan.	0.001	0.001	4.7	0.80 Nil	0.012	Nil	—	—	—	Satisfactory.
"	0.001	0.001	4.6	0.80 Nil	0.013	70.0	26.0	26.0	52.0	do.
Feb.	Nil	Nil	4.7	0.80 Nil	0.010	71.0	27.0	25.0	52.0	do.
"	Nil	0.001	4.7	0.80 Nil	0.010	Nil	—	—	—	do.
Mar.	Nil	0.001	4.6	0.80 Nil	0.001	73.0	26.0	26.0	52.0	do.
"	Nil	0.001	4.7	0.80 Nil	0.015	Nil	—	—	—	do.
April	Nil	Nil	4.6	0.90 Nil	0.018	74.0	27.0	26.0	53.0	do.
"	Nil	Nil	4.5	0.90 Nil	0.013	Nil	—	—	—	do.
May	Nil	Nil	4.6	0.90 Nil	0.014	73.0	26.0	26.0	52.0	do.
"	Nil	Nil	4.5	0.90 Nil	0.014	Nil	—	—	—	do.
June	Nil	Nil	4.6	0.85 Nil	0.011	Nil	—	—	—	do.
"	Nil	Nil	4.6	0.90 Nil	0.013	73.0	27.0	26.0	53.0	do.
"	Nil	Nil	4.7	0.90 Nil	0.019	72.0	26.0	27.0	53.0	do.
July	Nil	0.001	4.7	0.90 Nil	0.021	Nil	—	—	—	do.
"	Nil	0.002	4.6	0.90 Nil	0.017	73.0	27.0	26.0	53.0	do.
Aug.	Nil	0.001	4.6	0.90 Nil	0.017	Nil	—	—	—	do.
"	Nil	0.001	4.7	0.90 Nil	0.014	74.0	27.0	27.0	54.0	do.
Sept.	Nil	0.001	4.7	0.90 Nil	0.015	Nil	—	—	—	do.
"	Nil	0.001	4.6	0.90 Nil	0.024	74.0	—	—	—	do.
Oct.	Nil	0.001	4.6	0.90 Nil	0.020	Nil	—	—	—	do.
"	Nil	0.001	4.5	0.80 Nil	0.021	74.0	—	—	—	do.
"	Nil	0.001	4.7	0.75 Nil	0.014	Nil	—	—	—	do.
Nov.	Nil	0.001	4.6	0.80 Nil	0.016	74.0	27.0	27.0	54.0	do.
"	Nil	0.001	4.7	0.80 Nil	0.009	Nil	—	—	—	do.
Dec.	Nil	0.001	4.7	0.80 Nil	0.021	74.0	27.0	27.0	54.0	do.

WATERY LANE.

Date of sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia		Chlorine in Chlorides	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
	Organic Ammonia	Total Ammonia					Temporary.	Perma- nent.	Total.	
1938.										
Jan.	0.001	0.002	1.9	0.20 Nil	0.007	Nil	—	—	—	Satisfactory.
..	0.001	0.002	1.9	0.15 Nil	0.007	41.0	18.0	9.0	27.0	do.
Feb.	0.001	0.001	1.9	0.02 Nil	0.003	Nil	—	—	—	do.
..	0.001	0.001	1.9	0.20 Nil	0.003	41.0	19.0	9.0	28.0	do.
Mar.	0.001	0.002	2.0	0.20 Nil	0.003	42.0	18.0	10.0	28.0	do.
..	0.002	0.001	2.0	0.20 Nil	0.008	Nil	—	—	—	do.
April	0.002	0.001	1.9	0.20 Nil	0.005	42.0	18.0	10.0	28.0	do.
..	0.001	0.001	1.9	0.15 Nil	0.004	Nil	—	—	—	do.
May	0.002	0.001	1.8	0.15 Nil	0.002	Nil	—	—	—	do.
..	0.002	0.001	1.8	0.20 Nil	0.005	41.0	18.0	9.0	27.0	do.
June	0.002	0.002	1.8	0.20 Nil	0.008	41.0	18.0	10.0	28.0	do.
..	0.002	0.001	2.0	0.20 Nil	0.004	Nil	—	—	—	do.
..	Nil	0.001	2.0	0.20 Nil	0.002	40.0	19.0	9.0	28.0	do.
July	0.002	0.003	1.9	0.20 Nil	0.007	Nil	—	—	—	do.
..	Nil	Nil	2.0	0.20 Nil	0.009	40.0	19.0	10.0	29.0	do.
Aug.	0.003	0.001	2.0	0.20 Nil	0.004	Nil	—	—	—	do.
..	0.002	0.001	2.0	0.20 Nil	0.008	40.0	19.0	9.0	28.0	do.
Sept.	0.002	0.001	2.0	0.20 Nil	0.007	Nil	—	—	—	do.
..	0.002	0.002	1.9	0.20 Nil	0.008	42.0	—	—	—	do.
Oct.	0.002	0.002	1.9	0.20 Nil	0.007	Nil	—	—	—	do.
..	0.002	0.002	2.0	0.20 Nil	0.007	42.0	—	—	—	do.
Nov.	0.002	0.001	2.0	0.15 Nil	0.002	Nil	—	—	—	do.
..	0.003	0.002	1.9	0.20 Nil	0.008	14.0	18.0	10.0	28.0	do.
Dec.	0.002	Nil	1.9	0.05 Nil	0.004	Nil	—	—	—	do.
..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BROWNSHILL GREEN.

Date of sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia		Chlorine in Chlorides	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
	Organic Ammonia	Total Ammonia					Temporary.	Perma- nent.	Total.	
1938.										
Jan.	0.001	0.001	1.6	0.40 Nil	0.005	Nil	—	—	—	Satisfactory.
..	0.001	0.001	1.6	0.35 Nil	0.003	28.0	14.0	7.0	21.0	do.
Feb.	0.001	0.001	1.6	0.40 Nil	0.003	Nil	—	—	—	do.
..	Nil	0.001	1.6	0.40 Nil	0.005	28.0	14.0	7.0	21.0	do.
Mar.	Nil	0.001	1.7	0.40 Nil	0.002	30.0	14.0	7.0	21.0	do.
..	Nil	0.001	1.5	0.35 Nil	0.003	Nil	—	—	—	do.
April	Nil	Nil	1.6	0.40 Nil	0.009	30.0	14.0	7.0	21.0	do.
..	Nil	Nil	1.5	0.25 Nil	0.004	Nil	—	—	—	do.
May	Nil	Nil	1.6	0.40 Nil	0.013	Nil	—	—	—	do.
..	Nil	Nil	1.5	0.40 Nil	0.005	30.0	14.0	7.0	21.0	do.
June	Nil	Nil	1.6	0.40 Nil	0.006	29.0	14.0	7.0	21.0	do.
..	Nil	Nil	1.7	0.35 Nil	0.007	Nil	—	—	—	do.
July	0.001	0.001	1.6	0.40 Nil	0.004	28.0	12.0	9.0	21.0	do.
..	Nil	Nil	1.6	0.40 Nil	0.004	Nil	—	—	—	do.
Aug.	Nil	Nil	1.6	0.50 Nil	0.006	29.0	13.0	8.0	21.0	do.
..	Nil	0.001	1.6	0.40 Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—	do.
Sept.	Nil	0.001	1.6	0.40 Nil	0.009	29.0	13.0	7.0	20.0	do.
..	Nil	0.001	1.6	0.40 Nil	0.005	Nil	—	—	—	do.
Oct.	Nil	Nil	1.6	0.40 Nil	0.012	30.0	—	—	—	do.
Nov.	Nil	0.001	1.6	0.30 Nil	0.002	Nil	—	—	—	do.
..	Nil	Nil	1.6	0.40 Nil	0.006	30.0	15.0	7.0	22.0	do.
Dec.	Nil	0.001	1.5	0.35 Nil	0.002	Nil	—	—	—	do.
..	Nil	0.001	1.6	0.30 Nil	0.004	30.0	15.0	7.0	22.0	do.

SHUSTOKE.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Temporary.	Perma- nent.	Total.	
1938.										
Jan.	0.002	0.005	1.8	0.15	Nil	0.096	Nil	—	—	Satisfactory.
,"	0.002	0.006	3.2	0.10	Nil	0.063	30.0	12.0	20.0	do.
Feb.	0.001	0.003	1.5	Trace	Nil	0.105	16.0	5.0	6.0	11.0
,"	0.002	0.004	2.2	0.10	Nil	0.086	Nil	—	—	do.
Mar.	0.001	0.003	2.1	0.10	Nil	0.085	19.0	5.0	6.0	11.0
,"	0.001	0.002	1.4	0.05	Nil	0.093	Nil	—	—	do.
April	Nil	0.003	2.0	Trace	Nil	0.063	Nil	—	—	do.
,"	Nil	0.002	1.3	0.04	Nil	0.090	11.0	2.0	4.0	6.0
May	0.001	0.002	1.4	Trace	Nil	0.073	Nil	—	—	do.
,"	0.001	0.003	1.8	Trace	Nil	0.081	16.0	4.0	5.0	9.0
,"	0.002	0.003	1.7	Trace	Nil	0.066	17.0	5.0	5.0	10.0
June	0.002	0.003	3.2	Trace	Nil	0.051	Nil	—	—	do.
,"	0.010	0.006	3.3	Trace	Nil	0.063	26.0	8.0	8.0	16.0
July	0.017	0.006	2.7	Trace	Nil	0.076	Nil	—	—	F. and S.A. rather high
,"	0.010	0.006	3.9	Trace	Nil	0.063	29.0	8.0	8.0	F.A. rather high.
Aug.	0.017	0.005	2.8	Trace	Nil	0.085	Nil	—	—	Satisfactory.
,"	0.014	0.006	1.9	Trace	Nil	0.138	14.0	3.0	4.0	7.0
Sept.	0.017	0.005	1.5	Trace	Nil	0.160	Nil	—	—	do.
,"	0.019	0.006	1.6	Trace	Nil	0.176	12.0	—	—	5.0
Oct.	0.019	0.006	1.6	Trace	Nil	0.182	Nil	—	—	F.A. and O.A. rather high
,"	0.019	0.007	2.0	Trace	Nil	0.167	16.0	—	—	4.0
,"	0.004	0.003	1.7	Trace	Nil	0.180	Nil	—	—	8.0
Nov.	0.003	0.004	1.8	Trace	Nil	0.178	13.0	—	—	5.0
,"	0.005	0.003	1.5	Trace	Nil	0.196	Nil	—	—	Some improvement.
Dec.	0.001	0.005	3.1	Trace	Nil	0.127	23.0	4.0	7.0	4.0
										do.
										Satisfactory.

COVENTRY COLLIERY.

1938.										
Jan.	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.25	Nil	0.016	Nil	—	—	—
,"	0.001	0.002	1.8	0.20	Nil	0.011	41.0	24.0	12.0	36.0
Feb.	Nil	Nil	1.9	0.25	Nil	0.007	40.0	25.0	11.0	36.0
,"	Nil	Nil	1.9	0.25	Nil	0.004	Nil	—	—	do.
Mar.	0.001	0.002	1.8	0.25	Nil	0.010	42.0	24.0	12.0	36.0
,"	Nil	0.001	2.0	0.20	Nil	0.010	Nil	—	—	do.
April	Nil	0.002	1.8	0.30	Nil	0.011	42.0	25.0	11.0	36.0
,"	Nil	Nil	1.8	0.25	Nil	0.010	Nil	—	—	do.
May	Nil	Nil	1.8	0.25	Nil	0.011	Nil	—	—	do.
,"	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.25	Nil	0.011	40.0	24.0	11.0	35.0
,"	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.25	Nil	0.011	41.0	24.0	12.0	36.0
June	Nil	Nil	1.9	0.25	Nil	0.014	Nil	—	—	do.
,"	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.25	Nil	0.005	40.0	24.0	11.0	35.0
July	Nil	0.002	1.8	0.25	Nil	0.008	Nil	—	—	do.
,"	Nil	Nil	2.0	0.30	Nil	0.010	42.0	25.0	12.0	37.0
Aug.	Nil	0.001	2.1	0.30	Nil	0.006	Nil	—	—	do.
,"	Nil	0.001	2.1	0.30	Nil	0.013	43.0	25.0	11.0	36.0
Sept.	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.20	Nil	0.010	Nil	—	—	do.
,"	Nil	0.001	1.8	0.25	Nil	0.010	43.0	—	—	do.
Oct.	Nil	0.003	1.7	0.20	Nil	0.010	Nil	—	—	do.
,"	Nil	0.001	1.7	0.20	Nil	0.016	40.0	—	—	do.
,"	0.001	0.001	1.6	0.15	Nil	0.010	Nil	—	—	do.
Nov.	Nil	0.001	1.6	0.20	Nil	0.018	40.0	24.0	11.0	35.0
,"	Nil	Nil	1.7	0.20	Nil	0.009	Nil	—	—	do.
Dec.	Nil	0.001	1.9	0.20	Nil	0.013	41.0	24.0	11.0	35.0

Sanitary Provision and Refuse Disposal.

The estimated number of sanitary conveniences existing at the close of the year is shown below :—

	December, 1937	December, 1938.
Number of water closets in houses, institutions, schools, factories and workshops in the City	... ... 74,628	78,884
Number of privy middens	... ... 122	99
" of pail closets	... ... 708	674
" of ash-pits	... ... 60	26
" of cesspools	... ... 734	711

The provision of the main trunk sewer in the Sowe Valley will give sewerage facilities to a large area on the east side of the City, whereby conversion from conservancy systems can be effected. Considerable progress has been made in the abolition of offensive privies, pail closets and cesspools in this area, particularly in the Willenhall and St. James' Lane districts. During the year, 57 pail closets and privies were converted or abolished, and 23 cesspools were dispensed with. In most instances, the existing drainage arrangements were found to be defective and insufficient, necessitating the provision of entirely new systems. Sixty water closets were erected in place of the privies and pail closets abolished, and in 34 instances, ashpits were dispensed with and sanitary dustbins provided.

Portable galvanised iron dustbins are now in general use for the reception of refuse from houses, institutions, schools, etc., throughout the City. At the present time, there are approximately 73,831 dustbins in use. The removal of household refuse is undertaken by the Local Authority. The quantity of refuse collected and disposed of during the year was 52,995 tons. Of this, 24,067 tons were destroyed at the refuse destructor and 28,928 tons were dealt with by controlled tipping.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

That portion of the work of the Health Department connected with nuisances in and around dwellings and with property improvements can best be set out in tabular form. The figures in relation to these matters for the year are as follows :—

DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENT.		1937.	1938.
Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	595	638	
Drains provided with efficient traps ...	114	271	
New Drains, inspection and intercepting chambers provided	335	363	
Drains relaid	108	160	
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts improved or repaired	30	45	
Rain-water pipes disconnected from the sewer	58	34	
Courts and back yards paved and repaired	255	269	
DWELLINGS.			
Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired ...	336	445	
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired ...	486	667	
Damp walls—Damp courses inserted ... Repainted or cement rendered	317	372	
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof ...	389	512	
Dangerous stairs repaired	95	145	
Additional windows provided and others repaired and made to open ...	400	574	
Defective spouts repaired	292	360	
Houses provided with food stores ...	78	108	
Existing pantries provided with external ventilation	35	56	
Sculleries provided, reconstructed or enlarged	72	69	
Wash-houses provided	33	16	
New sinks provided	234	285	
New waste pipes provided and others repaired	207	274	
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied	13	12	
Houses limewashed and cleansed ...	226	290	
Houses cleansed after infectious disease	8	13	
Verminous houses and furniture disinfested	206	166	
Cases of overcrowding remedied ...	25	51	
WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.			
Additional water closets provided ...	177	136	
Water closets reconstructed	59	78	
Water closets repaired and limewashed ...	154	258	
Water closets provided with new basins and traps	77	87	
Water closet pans replaced with pedestals	185	216	
Defective joints in flush pipes repaired ...	69	108	
Foul W.C. basins and traps cleansed ...	100	83	
Defective W.C. cisterns repaired ...	106	95	
New flushing cisterns provided ...	244	262	
Urinals cleansed and reconstructed ...	8	4	
Urinals abolished	2	4	

PRIVIES, CESSPOOLS, ASHPITS AND DUSTBINS.	1937.	1938.
Cesspools abolished	—	23
Offensive privies or pail closets converted into W.C.'s	1	17
Offensive privies or pail closets abolished	2	40
New W.C.'s erected in place of above ...	2	60
Offensive ashpits abolished	1	34
Sanitary dustbins provided in place of above	—	106
Other houses provided with sanitary dustbins	805	958
VARIOUS.		
Smoke nuisances dealt with	20	29
Nuisances from animals kept, abated ...	18	30
Offensive accumulations removed	280	257
Courts and back yards cleansed by tenants	84	71
Gipsy tents and caravans removed ...	16	28
Cowshed improvements	65	51
Dairies reconstructed or improved ...	2	1
Water supply—additional taps provided ...	117	145
Polluted wells dispensed with	4	36
Town water supplied in place of well water	5	48
Offensive ditches cleansed	23	18
Miscellaneous...	1051	1458
Totals	<u>9,055</u>	<u>11,431</u>

Summary of Inspectors' Work
 IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUPPRESSION OF NUISANCES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Totals.
No. of drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	382	437	394	396	405	471	679	595	638	4,777	
" drains provided with efficient traps	14	40	89	154	274	243	270	114	271	1,480	
" new drains provided to premises	85	243	338	317	527	600	482	508	523	4,066	
" sink drains disconnected from the sewer	3	..	2	24	3	11	10	3	—	56	
" new sinks provided and others repaired	28	44	126	185	356	668	329	596	441	559	3,332
" floors and walls of houses repaired	369	563	891	1234	1156	1494	1434	2051	1570	1979	12,741
" roofs of houses repaired and made weatherproof	396	598	367	460	394	460	541	476	389	512	4,593
" defective spouts repaired	159	283	330	379	388	335	401	375	292	360	3,302
" houses limewashed and cleansed	255	335	314	411	297	439	490	386	226	290	3,443
" houses cleansed after infectious disease	106	149	55	33	44	72	49	19	8	13	548
" offensive privies or pail closets converted into water closets	...	...	3	53	15	10	33	15	2	17	156
" offensive privies or pail closets abolished	4	5	19	22	13	13	13	5	7	2	40
" new water closets erected in place of above	4	5	16	19	11	13	13	3	13	2	60
" additional new water closets provided	24	29	50	33	59	68	161	177	177	136	146
" water closets provided with new cisterns	149	100	112	107	163	137	221	211	244	262	914
" " " " new basins and traps	163	176	105	115	129	132	161	159	77	87	1,706
" foul water closet drains cleansed	63	86	58	101	111	53	59	65	100	83	779
" defective W.C. cisterns, etc., repaired	605	438	502	584	523	532	78	691	573	755	5,281
" offensive ashpits abolished	..	..	18	16	9	9	2	5	7	1	34
" sanitary dustbins provided in place of the above	42	28	24	9	34	9	8	36	—	107	
" " " " to other premises	890	708	1446	1247	1071	735	627	666	805	958	9,153
" urinals cleansed, repaired and reconstructed	20	9	5	11	6	20	5	1	8	4	89
" courts and backyards paved and repaired	29	48	115	147	171	270	366	310	255	269	1,980
" nuisances from animals kept, abated	41	105	77	52	44	79	21	18	30	30	524
" accumulations of manure, etc., removed	181	163	153	194	227	266	259	245	280	257	2,225
" smoke nuisances dealt with	41	26	25	14	14	19	26	20	29	29	237
" cases of overcrowding dealt with	37	43	21	43	79	51	30	47	25	51	427
" vent and soil pipes removed or replaced, and miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected	1,127	1,482	1,698	2,376	2,602	3,995	2,976	3,108	2,389	2,389	26,847

Summary of other Miscellaneous Work

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938		
No. of visits and re-visits to premises	35,740	33,710	37,389	36,509	35,008	37,043	37,965	42,730	40,058	44,211
, drains tested	106	225	258	350	501	491	589	522	607	783
, visits respecting Infectious Diseases	1,247	1,581	562	450	810	1,031	828	757	565	668
, notices issued for abatement of nuisances, including informal and statutory	2,768	3,517	3,620	3,499	3,114	3,382	3,681	4,135	3,273	4,153
, statutory notices not complied with at the close of the year	5	9	7	12	4	8	2	0	2	6
, summonses issued for non-compliance with notices served to abate nuisances	1,053	1,183	1,231	1,239	1,209	1,398	1,471	1,380	1,454	1,403
, registered premises under supervision	4,174	3,867	3,029	3,954	2,701	3,376	2,144	2,296	2,039	1,717
, visits paid to registered premises	279	203	335	169	186	196	227	235	213	208
, references to City Engineer	293	171	117	101	38	44	67	42	38	22
, references to Water Manager	2,399	1,980	1,004	727	1,991	1,978	1,460	1,204	933	1,052

Canal Boats.

During the year, 126 visits were made to the canal and 176 boats were examined. The number found to comply with the appropriate Acts or Regulations was 162, while 17 infringements were noted on 14 boats. The cabins of the boats examined were found to be occupied by 152 men, 121 women and 136 children. Two cases of infectious disease were notified during the year and the necessary disinfection was carried out after the removal of the patients to hospital.

The number of motor-propelled boats met with on the canal continues to increase—87 of the 176 boats inspected being motor-propelled—and this gradual change-over from the horse-drawn boats adds much to the comfort and convenience of the people who live on the canal.

The statistics for the year are as under :

Total number of boats registered to 31st December, 1938...	547
Boats added to the Register in 1938 ...	Nil.
Registrations cancelled ...	262
Actual number of boats on Register on 31st December, 1938	285

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, ETC.

As directed by the Ministry of Health Circular No. 120, inspections have been made of the sanitary conditions existing at the 24 cinemas, theatres and music halls in the City and reports submitted to the Public Health and Watch Committees.

With the exception of four minor defects which were remedied after representation to the proprietors, the sanitary conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Two new cinemas were opened during the year.

References to other Departments.

These included 208 references to the City Engineer, 122 to the Water Manager, 1,052 to the Head Teachers of the Schools with duplicates to the Education Department, 946 to parents, and 338 to the City Librarian.

The character of the references to the City Engineer is set out in the following table :—

Dangerous buildings ...	...	...	...	6
Unauthorised buildings ...	...	...	...	3
Foul gullies and complaints relating to sewers				74
Refuse removal ...	...	...	...	84
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	41

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS IN 1938.

No. of Case	Complaint	Result	Total Fines and Costs
			£ s. d.
1	Contravention of Article 14 (11a) of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, viz., causing milk to be deposited in a shed in direct communication with a water closet	Defendant fined	5 0 0
2	Contravention of Article 6 (3) of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, viz., using a yard and shed as a dairy, the premises not being registered for that purpose	Defendant fined	5 0 0
3	Contravention of article 6 (3) of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, viz., using a yard as a dairy, the premises not being registered for that purpose	Defendant fined	5 0 0
4	Contravention of Article 21 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, viz., failing to cause all vessels and appliances intended to be used for containing milk to be kept at all times in a state of thorough cleanliness...	Defendant fined	5 0 0
5	Failure to comply with an abatement notice in respect of a Statutory nuisance, viz., a dwelling-house being in such a state as to be a nuisance, the rooms therein and outbuildings in the yard being in an insanitary condition ...	The notice having been complied with following service of a summons, the case was withdrawn on payment of costs ...	4 0
6	Failure to provide in connection with dwelling-houses, sufficient dustbins of material, size and construction as approved by the local authority, in compliance with Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ...	The notice having been complied with following service of a summons, the case was withdrawn on payment of costs ...	4 0
7	Allowing a bakehouse to be in such a state as to be insanitary and unfit for use in contravention of Section 98 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901	Defendant fined	2 0 0
8	Contravention of Section 154 of the Public Health Act, 1936, viz., distributing toys in exchange for rags	Defendant fined	5 0

No. of Case	Complaint	Result	Total Fines and Costs
			£ s. d.
9	Contravention of Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875, viz.: depositing for the purpose of sale a carcase and internal organs of a pig, the head of a pig and two pigs' mesenteries, which were diseased and unfit for the food of man ...	Defendant fined	11 1 0
10	Failure to comply with an abatement notice in respect of a Statutory nuisance, viz.: accumulations of offensive refuse being deposited on land and in disused sandpits, also the burning of refuse causing smoke and offensive odours to disperse therefrom	An Order was made for the terms of the statutory notice to be complied with within twenty-eight days. Owners to pay costs ..	8 0
11	Contravention of Article 20 (3) of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, viz.: failing to cause the walls and ceiling of a room in which meat is prepared for the purpose of sale, to be whitewashed, cleansed or purified	Defendant fined	5 0 0
12	Contraventions of Article 20 (2) of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, viz.: suffering refuse or filth to be deposited or to accumulate on the floor of a room in which meat is prepared for the purpose of sale	Defendant fined	5 0 0
13	Contravention of Article 20 (5c) of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, viz.: failing to observe due cleanliness in regard to articles, apparatus and utensils in a room in which meat is prepared for sale	Defendant fined	10 0 0
14	Contravention of Section 67 of the Coventry Corporation Act, 1927, viz.: permitting caravans, sheds or similar structures, used or intended to be used for human habitation, to be placed on land in the City without the previous approval of the Corporation	Order made for the vans to be removed from the land	
15	Contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, viz.: selling milk adulterated with 15 per cent. of added water	Defendant fined	3 12 0

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register, January, 1938	...	...	4
,, added to Register during the year	...	...	—
,, removed from Register during the year	...	...	—
,, remaining on Register, December, 1938	...	...	4
,, of changes of occupation	...	...	—

The numbers for which each lodging-house is registered, and the average number of lodgers received nightly, are as follows :—

(1) Registered for 86.	Average number of lodgers	50
(2) „ „ 37.	„ „ „	28
(3) „ „ 60.	„ „ „	52
(4) „ „ 28.	„ „ „	12

During the year, 78 inspections have been made of the Common Lodging Houses; contraventions were observed in 2 instances. The houses are maintained in a reasonable state of cleanliness and the keepers appear to make every effort to comply strictly with the Byelaws.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Number on Register, January, 1938	...	...	27
„ added to the Register	...	...	—
„ discontinued	...	...	1
„ on Register, December, 1938	...	...	26
„ of visits during the year	...	...	86
„ of contraventions observed	...	...	38

During the year, 38 contraventions of the Byelaws were observed, in relation to 7 houses; of these contraventions, 29 had been rectified at the end of the year.

The house which was discontinued was converted into two flats, the displaced families finding other accommodation.

Offensive Trades.

Fish Fryers.

Number on Register, January, 1938	...	...	...	106
„ of applications received for licences	...	...	...	6
„ of applications approved	...	...	...	6
„ of applications disapproved	...	...	...	—
„ of licences renewed	...	...	...	16
„ of licences revoked	...	...	...	1
„ discontinued during the year	...	...	...	5
Total number on Register, December, 1938	106

Tripe Boilers.

Number on Register	7
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Hide and Skin Dealers.

Number on Register	3
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Rag and Bone Dealers.

Number on Register	3
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Gut Scraper.

Number on Register	1
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Tallow Melter.

Number on Register	1
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Bone Boiler.

Number on Register	1
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Visits.

Number of visits paid during the year	157
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Fish Fryers.

During the year, 125 Inspections were made, and in 13 instances contraventions were observed, which were rectified after service of informal notices.

Five businesses were discontinued during the year at premises which were unsuitable, and in three instances the buildings were demolished. In one case, the applicant did not avail himself of the licence granted to him and did not establish the business. Six applications were received and approved in respect of premises situate on, or adjacent to, new housing estates.

Tripe Boilers.

— Tripe boiling was voluntarily discontinued in one instance.

Bone Boiler.

The proposed business of a bone boiler and fat melter for which a licence was granted in 1937 was not established.

Factories Act, 1937.

This Act came into force on 1st July, and superseded the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, which it repealed in its entirety.

Under this Act, the expression "Workshop" disappears and only one term "Factory" is used, the factories being divided into two classes, those in which mechanical power is used and those in which mechanical power is not used. There are also embodied in the Act certain enactments which were previously included in the Public Health Acts. The old procedure of applying certain provisions of the Public Health Acts to workshops in respect of nuisances is, therefore, abandoned.

The term "Factory" used in a general sense embraces almost all manufacturing establishments. For the first time, the Act has been applied, subject to certain provisions, to premises where the business of sorting of articles, also washing or filling of bottles or containers, is carried on, and to building operations and works of engineering construction.

A survey of all factories within the City is at present in progress and in the compilation of the Register, the co-operation of H.M. Inspector of Factories has been valuable. At the present time, so far as can be ascertained, the number of factories in the City is 1,003, of which 820 have mechanical power.

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section 128 of the Act.

1. —INSPECTION FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	(1)	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	
FACTORIES	426	42	1	
(with mechanical power)				
FACTORIES	159	16	..	
(without mechanical power)				
OTHER PREMISES under the Act .. ..	..	..	..	..
(including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises)				
TOTALS	585	58	1	

* Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.

2. —DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects				Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	(5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>					
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	43	42	..	1	
Overcrowding (S. 2) .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	1	1	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary conveniences (S. 7) ..	1	1	..	..
insufficient	1	1	..	..
unsuitable or defective ..	13	11	..	..
not separate for sexes ..	1	..	..	..
Other offences	1	1	..	..
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).)					
Totals	60	56	..	1	

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matter referred.	Number.
Matters referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories:	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act, 1937 (Section 128)	..
Matters referred by H.M. Inspector to Local Authority (Section 9)	
Number of references received	24
References related to:—	
Absence of suitable sanitary accommodation	1
Absence of intervening ventilated space between sanitary convenience and workroom	6
Sanitary convenience not clean, defective, or inadequately lighted	12
Approaches to sanitary conveniences for males and females not separate or properly screened	5
Walls and ceilings of workrooms requiring cleansing	2
Floors, tables, etc., of workrooms not maintained in clean condition	2
Matters remediable under the Public Health Acts	1
Reports of action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	20

Outworkers.

During the year, lists have been received from nine firms concerning thirty-four out-workers. Of this number, seven were employed in the making of wearing apparel and twenty-seven in the making of textile fabrics. An inspection was made of the house premises, and in each case these were found to be clean and satisfactory.

Bakehouses.

Number on Register, January, 1938	...	...	78
„ dispensed with during the year	...	...	6
„ of Bakehouses unoccupied	...	...	6
„ of changes of occupancy	...	...	3
„ of Bakehouses opened during the year	...	...	5
„ of Bakehouses on Register, December, 1938	77		
„ of visits	...	...	154

Thirty-six contraventions were observed, relating to floors, walls, ceilings and utensils, which were not maintained in a clean condition.

In one instance, it was found necessary to institute magisterial proceedings against a baker whose premises were found to be insanitary. The baker was convicted and the maximum fine of £2 was imposed. (See Magisterial Proceedings).

In the other instances, cautionary notices were issued, with the result that an improvement was effected in each case.

Shops Act, 1934.

The Shops Act, 1934, introduced new legislation for the health and comfort of shop workers. There are certain clauses included in the Act which require that adequate arrangements be made to secure the efficient ventilation and heating of shops; also for the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation.

In certain circumstances, the Act provides for exemptions in regard to the provision of sanitary accommodation on the premises when such accommodation is conveniently available elsewhere.

Arrangements have been made locally whereby Inspectors under the Shops Act refer to the Public Health Department any infringement of the sanitary clauses which they observe in the course of their duties. During the year, 503 inspections of shops and stores were made under the Act and 40 references received from the Shops Inspector were investigated.

Particulars of contraventions observed and action taken are set out below:—

Contravention.		No. found	Notices served	Complied with at end of year
Sanitary provision	Insufficient	6	6	5
	Unsuitable or defective	2	2	2
	Not separate for sexes	3	3	3
Insufficient means of ventilation ..		..	..	..
Absence of suitable means for maintaining a reasonable temperature		11	11	9

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The work involved in the administration of the above-mentioned Act in connection with rat destruction has considerably increased locally during recent years. This increase is mainly due to the rapid growth of the City, the extensive housing developments which are taking place in the added areas and also to the demolition of old houses and business premises in the City centre.

In view of this increased activity, the engagement of a full-time rat-catcher was considered advisable. The appointment was duly made and the rat-catcher commenced his duties on 1st April of the year under review. In the case of private dwelling-houses, the services of the rat-catcher are given free, and in the case of business premises a small charge is made.

The procedure adopted locally is briefly as follows: Each complaint is investigated in the first instance by the rat-catcher. Where it is found that the infestation is due to defects in the

drainage system or other structural defects, the case is dealt with by a District Inspector.

The work carried out during the year is set out in the following tables :—

Action taken by the Inspectorial Staff.

No. of investigations made respecting rat-infested premises	...	...	...	...	...	186
Visits and Re-visits to premises known to be infested						424
Instances where smoke and sulphur were applied to rat-runs	...	...	...	...	...	97
Notices sent requiring premises to be made rat-proof and defective drains rectified			...	...		56
Instances where rat-runs from defective drains were sealed and defects in drains remedied	...	...				60
Cases where basements, walls, etc., were made rat-proof	...	...	...	...	...	8

No. of cases dealt with and work carried out by Departmental Rat-Catcher.

"National Rat Week."

During "National Rat Week," held from 7th to 12th November, a special effort was made to stimulate the interests of owners of lands and occupiers of premises by means of advertisements in the local press and the distribution of literature dealing with the subject of rat-destruction. All premises known to be rat-infested were visited and advice was given in regard to the extermination of rats.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

The manufacture, sale or use of any rag flock which does not conform to the specified standard of cleanliness is prohibited by this Act. Rag flock is not manufactured in the City area. In cases where it is used for upholstery work, etc., local firms obtain their rag flock under a warranty from outside manufacturers.

CARAVANS, FAIRS AND CAMPING SITES.

Caravans.

During the year, 208 inspections of caravans were made; in 28 instances, removals were brought about from land which was not suitable for their occupation.

The Public Health Act, 1936, contains improved provisions which are largely based upon the nuisance clauses, especially in regard to sanitary accommodation. This is an advance upon previous legislation and taken in conjunction with the Coventry Corporation Act, 1927, provides additional powers for dealing with the caravan problem.

The greatest difficulty experienced is in respect of caravans which come into the City and stay for short periods during the winter months. Some of these are occupied by hawkers who travel from town to town, while others are members of the "Showmen's Guild," who usually remain during the slack period when the fairs close down.

Magisterial proceedings were taken under Section 67 of the Coventry Corporation Act, 1927, against a landowner for permitting caravans, sheds or similar structures used for human habitation to occupy a plot of vacant land which was not provided with sufficient roads and sewers and not furnished with a separate water supply. The defendant was fined £2 and an order was made for the vans to be removed from the land. This order was complied with.

Fairs.

Particular attention is directed to the condition of caravans in attendance at the various fairs held during the year and in regard to provision of temporary sanitary accommodation, the provision of a proper water supply and receptacles for refuse. The Corporation undertakes to remove daily all refuse, etc., from fair grounds, and this has been done with very satisfactory results.

Camping Sites.

There were no recognised camping sites in use during the year and no applications were received for licences under Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936.

Smoke Abatement.

Pursuant to the provision of the Public Health Act relating to smoke nuisances, 632 smoke observations were made during the year at 53 factories. In 35 instances, nuisances were found to

exist, 29 of which were abated and 6 were being dealt with at the close of the year; 38 written notices were served. Complaints were received in 17 instances, 11 being in respect of alleged nuisances from excessive smoke, 4 from the emission of soot and grit, and 2 from dust.

In cases where nuisances are observed, it is customary for an inspector to visit the factory in order to ascertain as far as possible the cause of the nuisance, and to notify the occupier that a smoke nuisance has been found to exist. Twenty-five smoke nuisances were found to be due to defective plant or improper stoking, 4 to the use of inferior fuel, and 6 to the absence of suitable dust-collecting plant.

Remedial measures were carried out as follows: In 21 instances, an improvement was effected by more careful firing and the use of better fuel; in 5 cases, repairs to flues and furnaces were carried out, and in 3 other instances suitable dust-collecting apparatus was installed.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced during the year in dealing with dust and grit nuisances from industrial processes, particularly in relation to aluminium refining and the use of pulverised fuel in re-heating furnaces, notably at factories in close proximity to dwelling-houses. In respect of aluminium dust nuisances, some measure of success has been achieved by the installation of a dust-collecting plant, whereby a considerable quantity of the dust hitherto dispersed into the atmosphere is now precipitated into a dust-collecting chamber. Efforts are still being made by the firms concerned to increase the efficiency of the plant in order to reduce the dust emission to the lowest possible limit.

The chief difficulty arising in dealing with nuisances from dust is that of selecting the right type of collector for the particular kind of dust encountered. The results obtained vary to a considerable degree; as an instance, it is worthy of note that in one case locally, complaints were received from residents covering a considerable area as to a nuisance caused by dust emission from an asphalt manufacturing plant. Representations were made to the firm concerned, who called in experts to deal with the nuisance. A considerable amount of experimental work was necessary before a satisfactory solution was found and a special type of collector is now installed which has proved to be very effective.

Concerning the use of pulverised fuel, complaints have been received from residents in the vicinity of factories using this form of fuel in re-heating furnaces. Careful investigations have been carried out at the factories concerned and observations show that while the smoke emission has been minimised, serious nuisances are likely to arise from the emission of unconsumed fuel in the form of coal dust, unless extreme care is exercised in the management of the furnace.

It will be noticed that most of the nuisances from excessive smoke arise from improper firing or stoking: this is due in many instances to negligence or inexperience on the part of boiler attendants. In order to obtain the co-operation of manufacturers and stokers in this matter, cards of instructions to boiler attendants are issued by the Department free of charge.

Supervision of Food Supplies

CLOSURE OF PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There is only one private slaughterhouse now remaining in the City. In this case, a moratorium was granted under the provisions of the Coventry Corporation Act, 1936. The slaughterhouse is to be closed in 1939.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The following figures relate to meat inspection work carried out by the Public Health Department inspectors at the Abattoir during 1938:—

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Numbers killed	6,889	3,710	3,475	54,835	23,536
Numbers inspected	6,889	3,710	3,475	54,835	23,536
Diseases and conditions other than tuberculosis:—					
Whole carcases condemned	5	14	35	59	20
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned for diseases and conditions other than tuberculosis ..	554	538	47	1,120	1,718
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases and conditions other than tuberculosis ..	8·11	14·88	2·36	2·15	7·38
Tuberculosis only:—					
Whole Carcases condemned	21	60	6	1	50
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned for tuberculosis	732	1,179	16	1	1,482
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	10·9	33·39	·663	·0036	6·5

Animals slaughtered outside the City but submitted for inspection at the Public Abattoir:—

Pigs ..	31 Carcases and organs and 20 Pigs' Plucks						
Sheep ..	97 Carcases and organs						
Calves ..	2 Carcases and organs						
Parts or organs found to be unfit for human food:—							
Parts of Carcases							
Pig	Sheep	Lungs	Livers	Hearts	Spleens	Intestines	Mesenteries
1	1	9	4	4	2	1	2

Total weight of Meat and offals destroyed.

		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	..	..	52	14	0 2
Other diseases and conditions..		23		9	0 19
Total	..	..	76	3	0 21

All meat and offals found to be unfit for human food were voluntarily surrendered by the respective owners with the exception of the carcase and organs of a calf which was found to be affected with congenital tuberculosis and which was destroyed under a Magistrate's Order, the ownership being in dispute.

A consignment of 4,800 lbs. of imported lambs' livers was inspected at the Abattoir Cold Storage and found to be affected with Tyrosin Degeneration and was surrendered; 288 lbs. of imported ox sweet-breads were found to be affected with considerable mould growths and were also surrendered. Prolonged storage with variation of temperatures through too frequent handling was responsible for these conditions. The difficulty of the wholesale butcher in the purchase and handling of these articles is that the containers or crates give no indication of the date of packing.

A consignment of 471 lbs. of beef, mutton and pork, which was seriously contaminated by SO₂ through the breakdown of an automatic refrigerator during the Whitsuntide holidays, was brought to the Abattoir for inspection and was voluntarily surrendered.

The first case of generalised tuberculosis found in a sheep since the opening of the Public Abattoir was reported by the meat inspector, and specimens of lungs and associated lymph glands were submitted by the Veterinary Inspector to the Research Institute in Animal Pathology of the Royal Veterinary College.

Tuberculosis Order.

During the year, 15 cows were slaughtered under the provisions of the above Order. Four were found to be affected with advanced tuberculosis and the whole carcases and all organs were destroyed. Ten were found to be affected with non-advanced tuberculosis, and in nine of these cases the affected organs were destroyed; in the other case, the carcase was emaciated and destroyed. One cow, after slaughter, showed no evidence of tuberculosis throughout the carcase and organs, and was passed.

Contagious Diseases of Animals.

Only one instance of contagious disease occurred at the Abattoir during the year. Three pigs were admitted direct from a Fat Stock Sale, slaughtered on arrival and found to be affected

with swine fever. Following the Ministry's confirmation, the pigs were destroyed and precautionary measures were taken to prevent any spread of the disease.

Livestock Industry Act, 1937.

The purpose of this Act is the subsidising by the Government of producers of home-fed beef. In this connection, the Public Abattoir is a dead-weight centre. The additional duties connected with the administration of this Act have devolved upon the two departmental meat inspectors, who for this purpose are appointed Certifying Officer and Deputy Certifying Officer respectively.

During the year, 787 animals were presented for certification; 312 were approved for the quality rate of subsidy, 428 for the ordinary rate of subsidy, and 47 were rejected.

Unsound Meat—Private Slaughterhouses.

During the year, 7 notifications were received from one butcher using the only remaining private slaughterhouse in the City. The notifications concerned the carcases of 7 heifers. The quantity of unsound or diseased meat surrendered and destroyed as a result was estimated to amount to 219 lbs.

Inspections of the remaining private slaughterhouse have been carried out by sanitary inspectors who are qualified meat inspectors. A total of 30 inspections have been made and the following carcases were examined:—

Beef	...	...	...	...	26
Mutton and Lamb					70
Pork and Veal	...	...	...	...	16

Hawking of Meat.

During the year, attention was paid to the hawking of meat in vehicles. Meat hawkers' vans were kept under observation as far as possible, and the meat examined. The vehicles were found to be satisfactory with one exception, and the meat examined was sound. In regard to the vehicle which was unsatisfactory, appropriate notice to the owner achieved the desired result.

One certificate only has so far been issued by the Local Authority under the powers conferred upon them by the Coventry Corporation Act, 1936, which permits a person who is not the occupier of an open shop, to hawk meat in the public street, provided that the premises used by him for storage of meat are suitable for that purpose and that the necessary certificate has been issued.

In one case which came to the knowledge of the District Inspector, it was ascertained that the hawker, although residing in the City, stored his meat in the County. The case was referred to the appropriate authority responsible for the issue of the registration certificate.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

HUMANE SLAUGHTERING.

This Act has been applicable to all animals slaughtered for food in the City since 1st April, 1935. The stunning of all animals at the Public Abattoir is carried out by means of electrically operated instruments or captive bolt pistols. Only one private slaughterhouse is now in use in the City and in this the captive bolt pistol is used. No case of infringement of the Act in regard to the proper stunning of animals has been observed during the year.

SLAUGHTERERS' LICENCES.

Section 3 of the Act requires the licensing of slaughtermen by the Local Authority and only fit and proper persons who have attained the age of 18 years are permitted to hold such a licence.

The figures as to licensed slaughtermen in the City are as follows :

New licences granted during 1938	...	...	28
Total number of licences in operation, December, 1938			267

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

These Regulations, which are comprehensive in character, give the Local Authority wide powers in so far as the production, handling and storage, etc., of meat are concerned.

"Meat" is defined by the Regulations as the flesh of cattle, swine, sheep and goats, also bacon and ham, together with edible offal and fat intended for human consumption.

Besides giving powers to examine "meat" at all stages from production to sale and to inspect premises where any process is carried on in connection with the production and sale of meat, the Regulations also provide for the notification of animals intended for slaughter and the immediate notification of disease or unsoundness observed after slaughter.

Inspectors carry out periodical inspections of shops, stores and vehicles in their districts, and 1,070 visits were made during the year in this connection. Contraventions were found in 99 instances and of this number, 92 were remedied following the service of notices. In three instances it was found necessary to take police court proceedings; in one case the defendant was fined £10, and in each of the other cases a fine of £5 was imposed.

(See tables relating to Magisterial Proceedings).

INSPECTION OF FOOD AT MARKETS, SHOPS AND STORES.

Observation has been kept during the year upon markets, shops and stores where food is prepared and exposed for sale, and in connection with this, 1,166 inspections were made.

The food exposed for sale has generally been of a reasonably high standard and no complaints have been received from purchasers during the year. In any case of suspicious foodstuffs, shopkeepers are encouraged and advised to notify the Public Health Department, and in the case of any food being unfit for human consumption, certificates are issued covering the surrendered food.

Milk.

The average quantity of milk consumed daily in the City is estimated to be 11,700 gallons; approximately 9,900 gallons are produced outside the City boundary at farms situate within a radius of 15 to 20 miles, the average daily supply from City farms being about 1,800 gallons. The milk brought into the City is delivered to the local dairy firms chiefly by road transport, and during the summer months, is delivered twice daily. 75 per cent. of the daily supply is now pasteurised and delivered to the consumer in sealed containers.

During the year, 156 samples obtained from dairies and retail purveyors were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis; in six instances the milk was found to be adulterated with added water. All the samples were reported to be free from preservatives, colouring matter and excessive amounts of extraneous dirt.

Designated Milk.

New provisions contained in the Agriculture Act, 1937, have taken effect during the year with regard to the inspection of cattle, whereby the functions of veterinary inspectors of local authorities are transferred to veterinary inspectors appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In consequence of this transfer, it has been necessary to make certain amendments in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936. A new order known as the Milk (Special Designations) Amendment Order, 1938, has therefore been made, which became operative on 1st April, 1938.

Under this amendment, the inspection of cattle is now carried out by the Ministry's inspectors, and the results of such inspections are to be sent periodically to the licensing authority concerned. Certain other amendments have been made in respect of the definition of "dealer" and also in regard to the provision of indicating and recording thermometers at pasteurising establishments.

The grading of milk is still subject to the conditions set out in the principal order in which are prescribed the following designations :—

- (1) "Tuberculin Tested."
- (2) "Accredited."
- (3) "Pasteurised."

"Tuberculin Tested" milk is that from cows which have passed a veterinary examination and a tuberculin test for freedom from tuberculosis.

The designation "Accredited" may be used in connection with raw milk from cows which have passed a veterinary inspection but not a tuberculin test for tuberculosis. The milk must satisfy certain prescribed bacteriological tests.

The third designation "Pasteurised" is applicable to milk which has been retained at a temperature of 145° to 150° F. for at least thirty minutes.

It is unlawful for any person to use any of these designations unless he holds a licence from the appropriate licensing authority.

The total number and nature of the licences issued during the year, together with the number issued the previous year, are set out below:—

		1937.	1938.
"Tuberculin Tested," Producer's licence and bottling establishment	...	...	1
"Tuberculin Tested," Bottling establishment	...	1	1
" ", Dealer's licence	...	2	2
" ", Supplementary licence	...	1	2
"Accredited," Producer's licence	...	6	6
" ", Producer's licence and bottling establishment	...	3	4
" ", Dealer's licence and bottling establishment	...	...	1
" ", Supplementary licence	...	5	6
"Pasteurised," Pasteurising establishment	...	2	2
" ", Dealer's licence	...	2	1
" ", Supplementary licence	...	1	1

Samples of milk were obtained periodically in each case and submitted for bacteriological examination. The number of samples submitted and the results obtained are set out hereunder:

Designation	No. of Samples examined.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
"Tuberculin Tested" ...	19	18	1
"Accredited" ...	21	16	5
"Pasteurised" ...	24	21	3

Regarding the unsatisfactory samples, the action taken is detailed below, and for convenience each case is referred to by letter.

"Tuberculin Tested" Milk.

(A) In one case, six samples were procured during the year, one of which failed to comply with the prescribed test. Upon investigation, it was found that the container had been slightly damaged during transit to the Laboratory. Repeat samples were found to be satisfactory.

"Accredited" Milk.

- (B) One sample obtained from a producer-retailer did not comply with the prescribed standard. This sample was also found to contain tubercle bacilli. Particulars of the case were sent to the Divisional Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, for investigation. A series of tests were made of the herd in question and the affected cows were dealt with.
- (C) Four samples were obtained during the year, three of which were not in accordance with the prescribed standard. A warning letter was addressed to the farmer concerned. A repeat sample proved to be satisfactory.
- (D) In another case, that of a producer-retailer, one of seven samples obtained during the year was found to be unsatisfactory. Investigation was made at the farm, and repeat samples were found to be satisfactory.

"Pasteurised" Milk.

Of the 24 samples of Pasteurised milk examined, 3 did not comply with the prescribed standard in that the bacterial count exceeded the specified limit. The samples were obtained from two dairies; appropriate action was taken in each case and repeat samples proved to be satisfactory.

Milk Samples for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year, 21 samples of milk were submitted for laboratory examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Sixteen were obtained from milk produced in the City and five from milk produced at farms situate in the County area.

One sample proved to be positive and twenty gave negative results. The positive sample was from milk produced at a City farm. The case was investigated by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and a veterinary examination was made of the herd concerned, comprising 40 cows. A series of group samples and nine individual samples, were examined; seven of the latter were found to be positive. The suspected cows were slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order.

Purveyors of Milk.

Number of retail purveyors selling loose milk within the City :—	Year 1937.	Year 1938.
(a) Residing in the City ...	204	210
(b) Residing outside the City	128	129
Number of retail purveyors selling bottled milk only (residing in City)	474	484
Number of wholesale traders and producers (not selling by retail) within the City ...	25	25

During the year, 946 inspections were made of dairies, milk-shops and milk vehicles. Infringements of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act were observed in 17 instances. Appropriate action was taken in each case, the offenders were kept under observation, and no further infringements were observed. In no case was it found necessary to institute magisterial proceedings.

The sale of loose milk from general stores was discontinued in four instances. It is gratifying to report that the sale of milk in sealed bottles or cartons continues to become more general.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

Under the provisions of this Act it is necessary to register with the Local Authority all premises where artificial cream is manufactured, sold or exposed or kept for sale for human consumption. The sale of this commodity is prohibited unless the container is duly labelled with the words "Artificial Cream."

No contraventions have been observed during the year and no premises in the City are registered under the Act.

Cowsheds.

Number of cowkeepers on Register, January, 1938	...	68
" " discontinued during the year	...	10
" added during the year	...	1
" on register, December, 1938	...	59
" of visits paid during the year	...	374
" of notices issued	...	34

The number of registered cowkeepers in the City at the close of the year was 59. In 8 of the 10 cases where cow-keeping was discontinued, the land has been acquired for housing developments.

All the farm premises have been kept under observation during the year and improvements with respect to lighting, ventilation and drainage were carried out in four cases. In 38 instances contraventions were noted; all were rectified after service of informal notices.

The means provided for lighting, ventilation and drainage of most of the cow sheds have been improved during recent years and in general a reasonable standard of cleanliness is maintained.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926 AND 1938.

The provisions of the Agriculture Act 1937, relating to the transfer of the functions of veterinary inspectors of local authorities to inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, necessitated certain important amendments being made in the Milk and Dairies Order. A new Order known as the Milk and Dairies Amendment Order 1938 has therefore been made, which revokes Articles 8, 9 and 10 of the principal Order relating to the inspection of cattle. The amendment Order came into operation on 1st April, 1938, and in effect means that the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries now makes arrangements for the routine veterinary examination of all dairy herds.

The inspections of the cattle in the City have been carried out during the year by Mr. Dale, Veterinary Inspector, and he has kindly submitted the following report :

" I have pleasure in submitting a report on the dairy cows in the City of Coventry for the year 1938. The number of cows is about 850. General conditions and health have been good throughout the year. Tuberculosis was discovered in one herd; the infected animals were at once removed under the Tuberculosis Act. Twelve cases of disease scheduled under the Milk and Dairies Order were found during inspections; the usual action was taken."

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS, 1925-1927.

These Regulations prohibit the use of preservatives and colouring matters in articles of food, and provide that no person shall manufacture for sale, or sell any article of food containing certain scheduled colouring matters or any added preservatives other than those mentioned in the Regulations. The use of the preservatives, sulphur dioxide and benzoic acid, is permissible in certain scheduled foods and within specified limits providing that the article is suitably labelled or the presence of preservative is otherwise disclosed at the time of sale.

The list of articles of food submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis is set out in the table relating to Food and Drugs and no breach of the Regulations in regard to preservatives has been reported during the year.

Unsound Food.

The following quantities of unsound food have been surrendered from markets, shops and stores :—

930 tins of fruit; 528 tins of tomatoes; 157 tins of meat; 93 bottles of sauce; 3 jars of pickles; 47 tins of peas; 356 tins of fish; 117 tins of milk; 39 tins of cream; 10 tins of soup; 4 bottles of fruit; 2 tins of baked beans; 238 stones of wet fish; 348 stones of dried fish; 20 cwt. of shell fish; 276½ lbs. dried fruit; 229¾ lbs. pressed beef; 13½ lbs. pressed pork; 131 lbs. of ox livers; 40 lbs. ham; 1,223 rabbits; 16 ducks; 3 chickens; 40 lbs. liquid eggs; 13½ cwt. cauliflowers; 50½ cwt. carrots; 41½ cwt. peas; 18½ cwt. onions; 9 stones lettuces; 38 lbs. miscellaneous items of food.

MANUFACTURE OF ICE CREAM.

Number of names on Register, January, 1938	...	151
„ „ „ added to the Register during the year	...	27
„ of cases where the sale of ice cream was discontinued during the year	...	1
„ names on the Register, December, 1938	...	177

A register is kept of all persons or firms dealing in ice cream in the City, and as far as possible their premises are kept under observation. The Coventry Corporation Act of 1911 contains clauses in regard to premises where ice cream is manufactured and the occupier of such premises is required to take all reasonable precautions to guard against any possible contamination of the ice cream and ingredients used in its manufacture. The number of persons who manufacture ice cream at the rear of small shops and dwelling-houses is gradually decreasing and most of them now deal with wholesale firms who supply suitable refrigerators for storage purposes, which render the ice cream much less liable to contamination from outside sources.

One sample of ice cream was submitted for bacteriological examination in connection with suspected cases of paratyphoid and was found to be satisfactory.

During the year, the existing law relating to food and drugs has been consolidated under a new Act known as the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. This Act contains important provisions relating to the compulsory registration of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream. The new Act will become operative on 1st October, 1939.

**FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928, AND
REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH
(REGULATIONS AS TO FOOD) ACT, 1907.**

During the year 403 samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, who certified 390 samples to be genuine and 13 adulterated.

The samples detailed in the tables below were collected in the following manner :—

Formal samples, 150; informal samples, 253.

Articles.	Total.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
New Milk ..	156	150	6
Condensed Full Cream Milk..	3	3	..
Condensed Machine Skimmed Milk	6	5	..
Cream (Tinned)	3	3	..
Butter	48	48	..
Margarine.. ..	32	32	..
Lard	18	18	..
Slab Cake	5	5	..
Jam Roll Cake	1	1	..
Confectionery	11	11	..
Cocoa	5	5	..
Tea	7	7	..
Custard Powder	6	6	..
Blancmange Powder	5	5	..
Corn Flour	2	2	..
Egg Substitute	2	2	..
Ground Rice	6	6	..
Baking Powder	4	2	2
Mincemeat	7	7	..
Ground Almonds	4	4	..
Jam	12	7	5
Dried Fruit Salad	12	12	..
Prunes	1	1	..
Pork Sausages	9	9	..
Beef Sausages	9	9	..
Luncheon Sausage.. ..	1	1	..
Brawn	2	2	..
Dripping	6	6	..
Stuffed Veal	3	3	..
Jellied Veal	1	1	..
Veal Loaf	1	1	..
Brisket Beef	1	1	..
Fish Paste	6	6	..
Raisins	6	6	..
Sild	2	2	..
Totals	403	390	13

Particulars relating to Adulterated Samples.

Milk.

Of the 156 samples of milk submitted for analysis, 148 were formal, 7 were informal and 1 was an "appeal-to-cow" sample; 150 were found to be genuine and 6 adulterated.

The six samples certified to be adulterated were found to contain added water in amounts varying from 1 per cent. to 20 per cent.

In two cases in which two retail dairymen were concerned, the milk was found to contain 3 per cent. of added water; repeat samples proved to be genuine. As the percentage of adulteration was low and no previous complaints had been made against the vendors, the dairymen were cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.

In another case the milk was found to contain 20 per cent. of added water. This was an informal sample obtained from a works canteen in consequence of a complaint. It was impossible to obtain a formal sample in course of delivery, as the managers of the canteen had cancelled the contract and arranged to obtain a supply elsewhere. Five formal samples were subsequently obtained from the dairy firm supplying the canteen in the first instance, and these were found to be genuine.

Three of the adulterated samples were purchased from a producer-retailer residing in the county area and who sells milk on a round in the City. One sample was certified to be adulterated with 15 per cent. of added water and two to contain 1 per cent. of added water. Three samples, including an "appeal-to-cow" sample, were obtained at the farm and found to be genuine. Magisterial proceedings were instituted against the vendor, who was fined £1 and ordered to pay costs amounting to £2 12s. 0d.

Condensed Milk.

All samples of condensed milk were found to be genuine and correctly labelled in accordance with the provisions of the Condensed Milk Regulations.

Jam.

Five informal samples of jam were found to be deficient of fruit in amounts varying from 4½ per cent. to 20 per cent.

The samples were purchased from three retail stores and were marked "Full Fruit Standard." Formal samples were obtained which were found to comply with the prescribed standard.

Baking Powder.

Two informal samples of baking powder were found to be deficient of available carbon dioxide to the extent of 13 per cent. and 9 per cent. The samples were obtained from the same retail stores: a formal sample was obtained and this was found to be genuine.

Drugs.

The Coventry Insurance Committee cause periodical samples to be taken of drugs and appliances as supplied by local chemists to insured persons. In this matter, Mr. J. C. Lee Gordon, the Clerk to the Committee, kindly supplies the following note:—

"During the year, twenty tests were taken—sixteen of mixtures and four of appliances. Fifteen of the sixteen samples yielded a very satisfactory analytical return; one was the subject of disciplinary action under the Regulations. All four reports by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce Testing House on the specimens of appliances were satisfactory."

Mental Deficiency

Mental Treatment

Blind Welfare

Care of the Deaf and Dumb

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Institutional Provision. At the end of 1937 there were 86 City defectives under institutional care, and these were divided between no less than thirteen colonies in various parts of the country. In addition there were 63 local defectives maintained by the Public Assistance Committee at the London Road and Exhall Institutions and elsewhere.

On April 1st, 1938, an Agreement came into operation between the Corporation and the governing body of the Great Barr Park Colony whereby all Coventry institutional cases are provided for in the said Colony under the care of the Mental Deficiency Act Committee. Thus during the year under review the objects desired by the Committee for so long were achieved, namely, (i) the collection of all cases into one institution, and (ii) the concentration into the hands of one Committee of the work in connection with mental defectives.

The collection of all Coventry patients into the G.B.P.C. entailed much detailed arrangement, as, for example: (a) The transfer, after receipt of the necessary orders, of 47 of the M.D.A. Committee cases from as far away as Bristol, London and Chesterfield; (b) the examination and certification of each of the P.A.C. cases who were previously maintained by that Committee in various institutions; (c) considerable negotiation with the B.P.C. in regard to the issue of Transfer Orders and Certificates of Exception.

The large volume of clerical and other work entailed in the removals abovementioned was carried through with commendable smoothness.

At the end of 1938 there were 162 city cases in the Great Barr Park Colony, where 200 beds are reserved to Coventry. These cases include all those referred to in the first paragraph above and also a few local defectives who had previously been accommodated in the Warwickshire and Coventry Mental Hospital.

Ascertaining. The local practice was described in the 1936 Report. During 1938, 21 cases were notified by the Local Education Authority and 9 cases were otherwise initially ascertained.

Guardianship. At the year-end, 35 local cases were under guardianship at their homes. Monetary allowances are given where necessary. The cases are visited systematically by the health visitors and at intervals by the departmental medical officers.

Statutory Supervision. At the end of the year there were 213 local cases under statutory supervision. The cases are kept under observation by the medical and health visiting staffs.

Licence, Discharge and After-Care. In 3 instances during the year licence from institutions was granted; 1 case was

returned later to institutional care. In the matter of after-care, systematic surveillance is given by the medical and health visiting staffs.

1938. ANNUAL RETURNS AS TO MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

		M.	F.	Total.
1. No of cases in Institutions	...	81	84	165
2. No. of cases under Guardianship	...	11	24	35
3. No. of cases under Statutory Supervision	...	125	88	213
		—	—	—
		215	196	411
4. No. of cases receiving :-				
(a) Indoor Poor Law Relief	...	4	1	5
(b) Outdoor Poor Law Relief	...	3	—	3
		—	—	—
		7	1	8
—	—	—	—	—
5. No. of cases under Voluntary Supervision	...	—	2	2
6. No. of cases registered in 1938 :-				
(a) Education Committee Notification	...	14	7	21
(b) Transfer from P.A. Committee	...	23	31	54
(c) Parents' request	...	4	4	8
(d) Prison Authorities	...	1	—	1
7. No. of cases removed from register				
1938 :-				
(a) Left City	...	—	1	1
(b) Died	...	1	2	3
(c) Removed on marriage	...	—	2	2

(The figures under heading 6 are included under headings 1 to 3 above).

Of the 165 cases shown as under institutional care, 2 were at the end of the year on leave of absence. The other 163 cases were maintained in the following institutions :—

Midland Counties' Institution, 1; Stallington Hall, Stoke-on-Trent, 1; St. Teresa's Home, Lewisham, 1; Great Barr Park Colony, 160.

The average cost of maintenance per case per week of the above 163 patients was 27/- as compared with 28/- on December, 31st, 1937.

The total cost of institutional treatment in 1938 was £11,380.

TABLE SHEWING CLASSIFICATION OF ALL MENTAL DEFECTIVES ON REGISTER AND HOW DEALT WITH.

Classification.	In Institutions.			Under Guardianship.			Under supervision in own homes			Grand Totals.			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Feeble minded	..	47	58	105	7	16	23	92	65	157	146	139	285
Imbeciles	..	23	24	47	4	7	11	27	16	43	54	47	101
Idiots	..	14	5	19	..	..	..	4	6	10	18	11	29
Moral Imbeciles	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	5
	84	88	172	11	24	35	124	89	213	219	201	420	

None of the cases at present maintained by the Public Assistance Committee is included.

Seven cases (4 males and 3 females who are in the State Institution) included in this table are not a charge on this City.

The Guardianship cases are all under the care of their parents at home and the Mental Deficiency Act Committee makes a weekly grant in each necessitous case. At the 31st December, 1938, there were 31 cases receiving an allowance as shown hereunder:—

3 cases	receiving	16/- per week:
7 cases	„	15/- „
3 cases	„	12/6 „
1 case	„	12/- „
2 cases	„	10/6 „
7 cases	„	10/- „
1 case	„	7/6 „
1 case	„	7/- „
5 cases	„	5/- „
1 case	„	3/- „

Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

Under this Act treatment in a mental hospital or an institution is available without prior certification to persons of unsound mind who are accepted as voluntary applicants for treatment, or for whom temporary treatment is recommended by their medical advisers.

During 1938, the facilities under this Act were utilised as follows:—

1. The No. of patients in Hatton Mental Hospital under this Act on January 1st, 1938, was Voluntary 34
Temporary 9

2. The No. of patients admitted during 1938 was	Voluntary 90
	Temporary 8
3. The No. of patients discharged (88) or died (6)	Voluntary 81
	Temporary 13
4. The No. of patients remaining under treatment at the Mental Hospital on December 31st, 1938, was ...	Voluntary 43
	Temporary 4
5. Of the 98 patients admitted during 1938, 18 had previously been under treatment in a mental hospital.	
6. The average length of stay in the mental hospital of the 94 patients who were discharged or died during 1938 was 141 days each.	
7. The cost of treatment and maintenance during the year of the 141 patients dealt with was £3,168 8s. 11d., or £22 9s. 5d. per patient.	

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

The local arrangements for giving domiciliary assistance to unemployable and other necessitous blind persons provide for the administration of assistance by the Coventry Society for the Blind for and subject to the control of the City Council. During 1938, payments to the amount of £2,198 18s. 11d. were made by the Corporation for disbursement by the Society. The Public Health Committee considered during the year a suggestion raised by certain members to the effect that disbursements should be made to blind beneficiaries direct by the Corporation instead of through the Society as at present. It was decided not to amend existing arrangements, at any rate for the present.

Increase in Scale of Domiciliary Assistance to the Necessitous Blind.

During the year, full consideration was given by Committee to the matter of the scale of assistance, and it was decided (subject to Ministry approval) to increase the scale, commencing April 1st, 1939. The scale for an adult (without private income) with dependants or living alone is increased from 20/- to 25/- per week. For an adult (without private means) living with parents or family the weekly scale is 20/- as against 15/- formerly. For two blind persons (without private income) living together the allowance is increased from 30/- to 40/- per week.

Blind Home Workers.

For the purposes of the employment of blind home workers, Coventry is a party to the general Midland scheme organised by the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind. There are 19 approved home workers, and their earnings are augmented from public funds. The maximum weekly amount of augmentation is 12/6 per worker, and the amount of augmentation paid in 1938 was £641 13s. od.

Wireless Telegraphy (Facilities for Blind Persons) Act.

The Postmaster kindly gives the information that, under this Act 106 free licences are in operation on behalf of blind persons in the City.

1938 Annual Report of Coventry Society for the Blind.

The following is a substantial extract from the 1938 Annual Report to the City Council of the Coventry Society, viz. :—

“ The Committee of the Coventry Society for the Blind have pleasure in presenting a short report of the year's work for the welfare of the blind citizens, deputed to them by the City Council.

The year ends with 217 names on the register, an increase of 26 from 31st December, 1937. Nine of these new cases have been transferred to Coventry from other areas. Coventry has transferred out two cases only, one to Oxfordshire, and one to Middlesex. Eleven deaths have occurred during 1938, and the youngest person to be registered during that year was 24 years of age—again a matter of congratulation for the City Public Health Department. All persons who have been sent for examination to an ophthalmic surgeon, and have been pronounced not blind, have had their names entered in a register as “watching cases,” and have been sent for re-examination on specified dates. Six of these cases have been placed on the register after the second examination—in one case after an interval of three years. One man has been removed from the Home Workers' Scheme during the year; it was found, on re-examination, that he was no longer blind within the meaning of the Act; he has obtained work in a sighted factory.

Of the thirty-four members who are employed in various occupations, 19 are Home Workers under supervision by the Birmingham Institution. The Committee are grateful for past support, and hope that whenever possible, orders will be given by the City Council to these blind persons working in their own homes; the competition with sighted people makes the difficulty of effecting sales a very real one. The Kiosk at the 'bus station at Pool Meadow continues to prosper, and has had a very satisfactory year.

Two Parades of Knitwear made in the Workshops at Harborne, have again been arranged in co-operation with the Birmingham Institution. The first one, in March, was opened by Mrs. Frederick Smith and was attended by the Mayor and

Mayoress. The second Parade, held in October, was opened by Miss Helen Rotherham, J.P., a Vice-President of the Society. From these Parades orders are obtained which help to keep the blind women and girls employed in the Workshops, and we hope that it will be borne in mind that these are fixtures, and are to be held in March and October in 1939.

The unemployable blind, apart from the grants received by them from the City Council, under the fixed scale, have been well catered for from voluntary funds in allowances for dentures, clothing, bed-clothes, fees for entering doctors' clubs, spectacles, extra nourishment in sickness, holiday expenses, and upkeep of wireless sets. All these, and other benefits have been greatly appreciated.

The regular rota of monthly socials has been maintained and the same good friends of the Society came forward with their accustomed kindly interest, namely the Coventry Rotary Club and members of the Inner Wheel, Toc H. and the League of Women Helpers, the Y.M.C.A., St. Barbara's Church, and the Cathedral Fellowship. The New Year's Party was given for the eighth consecutive year by the late Mr. Henry Johnson, by whose death the Society has lost a good friend. The summer outing in July was made possible by special donations, and by the proceeds of concerts given by the City Police Band (by kind permission of Captain S. A. Hector, O.B.E.) and by the Frolics Concert Party.

It will be of interest to the members of the City Council to know that the Green Lane Branch of the League of Nations Union are at present rehearsing a play entitled "The Yellow Gloves," written by one of our members, Mr. T. A. Bodycot. It is hoped to produce the play in January.

By pleasant co-operation between the Public Health Department as represented by Dr. Massey and his Staff, and the Voluntary Society, the work has proceeded smoothly during the year, and to the continued benefit of our blind citizens, whose welfare we all have at heart."

T. E. FRISWELL,
Chairman.

R. E. STANER,
Honorary Secretary.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL RETURN CONCERNING BLIND PERSONS ON THE REGISTER
OF THE COVENTRY SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1938.

TABLE I. Number of Blind Persons on Register (In age groups).

Age periods.										Total	
0-5	5-16	16-21	21-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70 & over	M.	F.	Per- sons
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
... ..	7 4	2 5	4 3	10 2	12 4	16 18	34 31	27 43	112	105	217

TABLE II.—Age incidence of Blindness amongst those on Register.

Age periods.																			
0—1		1—5		5—10		10—20		20—30		30—40		40—50		50—60		60—70		70 & over	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	9	2	2	5	3	6	5	11	4	8	7	18	7	18	23	21	27	11	18

TABLE III.—Employment of Blind Persons (Age 16 and over).

Employed			Trained but Unemployed			Under Training			No training but Trainable			Unemployable			Total		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Persons
25	9	34	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	1	3	77	90	167	105	101	206

TABLE III. (a).—Occupations of those employed.

Tea Agent and Firewood Seller	1	Employed in Factory	..	..	5
Mat Maker and Coal Bags	..	Newsagent	..	..	1
Tuners	..	Journalist	..	..	1
Basket and Cane Workers	..	Teacher of Music	..	..	1
Boot Repairers	..	Lithographer	..	..	1
Knitters	..	Canvasser	..	..	1
Head 'Phone Tester	..	Masseuse	..	..	1
Typist	..	Agent	..	..	1
Brush Makers	..	Manager of Kiosk	..	..	1

TABLE IV.—Physically and Mentally Defective Blind Persons.

Mentally defective (a).			Physically defective (b).			Deaf (c).			Combinations of a, b, c.			Total		
M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	Persons
3	2	5	7	7	14	4	6	10	..	..	..	14	15	29

TABLE V.—School Age Period (5-16). According to Mental or Physical Condition.

Normal		Mentally and Physically defective	Physically defective		Deaf		Total		Total defectives		Percentage defectives
10		1	..		..		..		11	1	..

WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

During the year, the Warwickshire Deaf and Dumb Society has again extended its excellent work. The City Council and County Council continue to make annual contributions to the Society, although the latter's funds in the main are still raised from voluntary sources. An increase in the City's contribution would be more than justified.

The following are some outstanding points of information from the 1938 annual report by Mr. Maxwell S. Fry (Secretary-Superintendent) on the work of the Society, viz. :—

Register of Deaf and Dumb.

All the able-bodied deaf and dumb are in full employment. Seven men and three women were satisfactorily placed during the year, and in addition three girls and one boy, on leaving school, were placed in situations with good prospects.

The Society's welfare work is regarded as efficient and satisfactory.

*

Health Education

Miscellaneous

HEALTH EDUCATION

NATIONAL HEALTH CAMPAIGN.

The National Health Campaign was conducted by the Central Council for Health Education under Government sanction and covered the period October, 1937, to March, 1938. Coventry took a full share in this work and maximum use was made locally of the propaganda literature supplied by the Central Council.

Among the special local features were (a) a mass meeting held in the Central Hall on December 10th, 1937, and addressed by the Rt. Hon. Leslie Burgin, M.P., and The Rt. Hon. Lord Addison; and (b) a Health Exhibition, held in the Rover Showrooms during the period December 13th—18th, 1937. Full particulars of these events were given in the 1937 Report. Printed information concerning the local health services continues to be available at the post offices in the City.

It is difficult to assess the extent to which the special campaign of 1937-8 succeeded in securing a wider use of the local health services. Certainly clinic attendances have since shown a considerable all-round increase, but this is due largely to the rapid growth of the City. Nevertheless it is thought that the special publicity devolved to the public advantage in many ways.

ROUTINE HEALTH EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The following lectures were given by members of the Public Health Department staff during 1938, viz.:

Date.	Lecture.	Audience.	Speaker.
2.2.38	"The Public Health Services"	Earlsdon Chapel Guild	Dr. A. Massey
22.2.38	"Children's Inspections"	Dunsmoor Mothers' Club	Dr. Winifred Kane
25.2.38	"National Fitness Campaign"	Women's Electrical Association	Dr. A. Massey
25.2.38	"National Fitness Campaign"	Everywoman's Health Movement	„
2.3.38	"The Public Health Services"	Walsgrave Co-operative Guild	„
5.3.38	"Supervision of Toddlers"	Nursery School Association	„
8.3.38	"Prevention of Tuberculosis"	Radford Women's Co-operative Guild	„
10.3.38	"Health of the City"	Binley Women's Co-operative Guild	„
16.3.38	"Work of the Health Department"	Foleshill Women's Co-operative Guild	„
25.3.38	"Industrial Welfare"	Young People's Guild	Dr. A. Ashworth
25.3.38	"Prevention of Tuberculosis"	Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers	Dr. A. Massey
26.4.38	"The Health Services"	Soroptimist Club	„
10.10.38	"Prevention of Tuberculosis"	Shop Assistants' Union	„
19.10.38	"Occupational Dermatitis"	Amalgamated Engineering Union	„
21.11.38	"The Health Services"	Salem Men's Fellowship	„

"BETTER HEALTH" JOURNAL.

Articles were contributed each month in the local issue of the above, which continues to have a large and useful circulation. It is to be regretted that the local advertisements in this journal are not yet sufficient to make the issue self-supporting. A small annual subsidy continues to be paid to the publishers by the Corporation.

HEALTH ARTICLES IN WORKS MAGAZINES.

Articles on appropriate public health subjects continued to be contributed to certain local Works magazines during the year. This also is a very useful branch of the work.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

General Provision of Health Services : A summary under this heading has been given in previous reports. (For example, see Reports for 1932, 1933, and 1934).

Ambulance Services : The ambulance services of the City continue to be adequate for routine requirements.

The Public Mortuary was in use on 114 occasions, during the year, and the post-mortem room there was in commission 40 times.

Local Acts, etc. : A list of Local Acts, Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Local Regulations in force in the City has been given in previous Reports (for example, see 1933 Report). Particulars relating to the public health provisions of the 1936 Coventry Corporation Act appear in the 1936 Report.

Schedule of Causes of Death in the City during 1938 : This is given in the appendix immediately following.

School Medical Report : This appears on pages 149 to 196.

SCHEDULE OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1938.

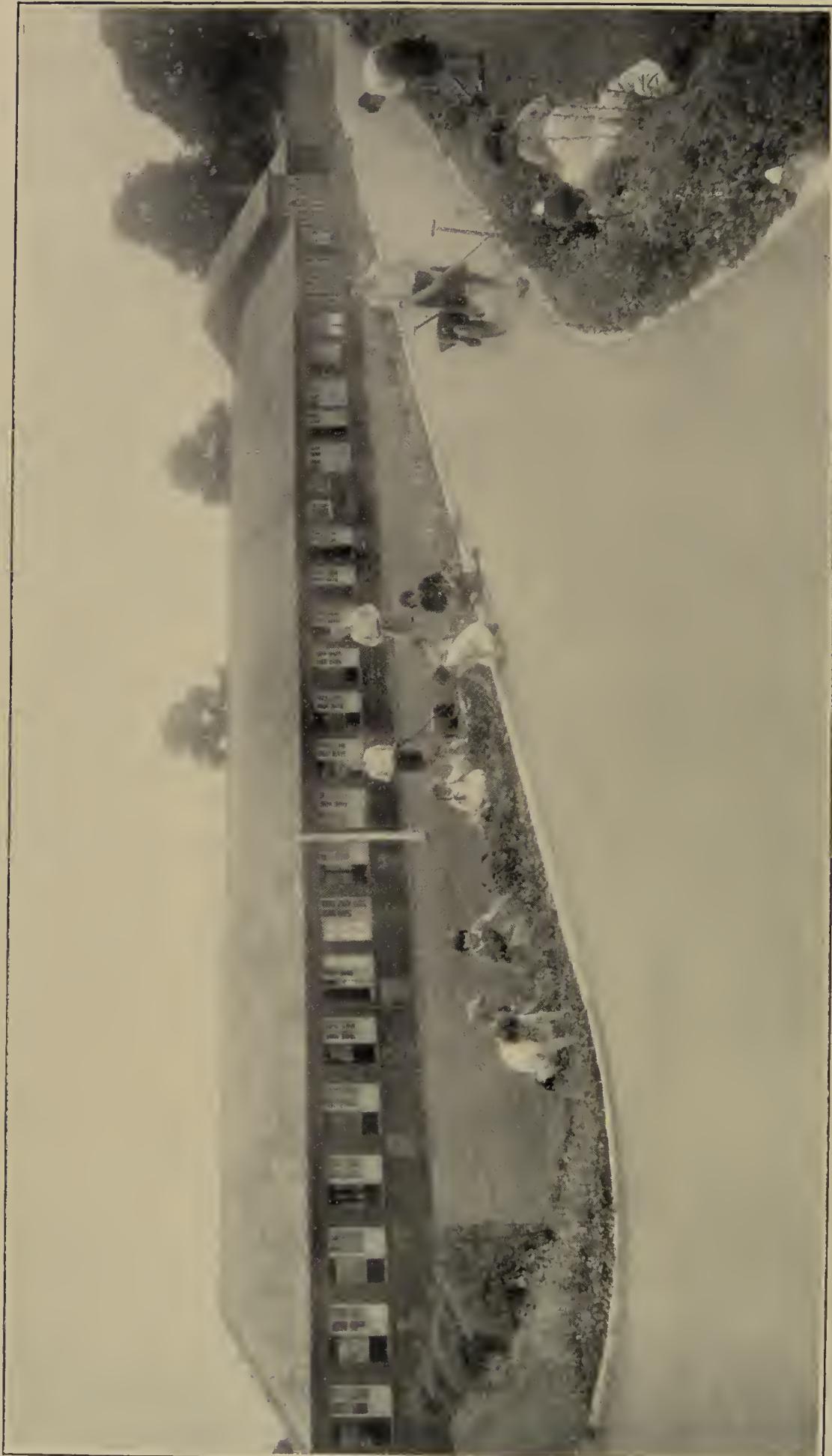
CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.
144). I. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.				47. Respiratory organs	17	13	4
2. Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers:—				48. Uterus	12	..	12
1. Typhoid fever	1	1	..	49. Other female genital organs ..	10	..	10
Measles	2	2	..	50. Breast	28	..	28
Scarlet Fever	2	2	..	51. Male-genito-urinary organs ..	10	10	
Whooping Cough	3	..	3	52. Skin	2	1	1
Diphtheria	4	2	2	53. Other or unspecified organs ..	21	13	8
Influenza:—				54. Non malignant tumours:—	2	..	2
With respiratory complications:				a Female genital organs ..	3	..	3
1. With pneumonic complications	19	13	6	b Other sites	1	1	..
2. With other respiratory complications ..	6	4	2	55. Tumours of undetermined nature:—			
Without respiratory complications:				b Other sites	7	2	5
1. with non-respiratory complications	5	3	2	(56-69). III. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and Other General Diseases.			
2. without stated complications	4	3	1	56. Rheumatic fever	24	9	15
Encephalitis lethargica	4	3	1	57. Chronic rheumatism, Osteoarthritis:—			
Cerebro spinal fever	15	12	3	2. Rheumatoid arthritis, Osteoarthritis			
Anthrax	1	..	1	58. Gout	7	2	5
23-32. Tuberculosis (all forms)				59. Diabetes	2	2	0
Respiratory system	138	81	57	60. Pellagra	23	8	15
Central nervous system	13	9	4	61. Diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands:—			
Intestines and Peritoneum	3	1	2	b Exophthalmic goitre	6	3	3
Vertebral column	1	1	..	62. Diseases of the thymus	1	..	1
Genito-urinary system	1	..	1	63. Diseases of the adrenals	2	1	1
Disseminated tuberculosis:—				(70-74). IV. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs.			
Acute	2	1	1	70. Haemorrhagic conditions:—			
Syphilis:—				a Purpura	2	1	1
Acquired or unspecified	7	5	2	71. Anaemia, Chlorosis:—			
Other venereal diseases:—				a Pernicious anaemia	4	..	4
2. Other disease included under 35	1	1	..	b 2 other diseases included under			
Purulent infection, Septicæmia:				71b	1	1	..
Septicaemia	5	4	1	72. Leukæmia, Aleukæmia:—			
Pyæmia	3	2	1	a Leukæmia	5	2	3
Gas Gangrene .. .. ..	..	..	..	(76-89). VI. Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.			
Other infectious or parasitic diseases:				78. Encephalitis:—			
3. Other diseases included under 44	1	..	1	b Other diseases included under			
55). II. Cancer and Other Tumours.				78	2	1	1
3. Cancer, Malignant disease:				79. Meningitis	9	6	3
Buccal cavity and pharynx ..	22	21	1	81. Other diseases of the spinal cord:			
Digestive organs and peritoneum:—				1. Progressive muscular atrophy	1	..	..
Oesophagus	9	9	..				
Stomach and duodenum	86	44	42				
Rectum	19	10	9				
Liver and biliary passages ..	12	4	8				
Pancreas	10	3	7				
Other digestive organs .. ..	..	..	..	

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.
82. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy, etc. :—				94. Diseases of the coronary arteries, Angina pectoris	55	33
a Cerebral haemorrhage				95. Other diseases of the heart :—		
1. Cerebral haemorrhage (so returned)	85	43	42	a Disordered action of heart ..	8	4
2. Apoplexy (lesion unstated) ..	1	..	1	b Other diseases included under 95 :—		
b Cerebral embolism and thrombosis :				1. Dilatation of heart (cause unspecified)	2	1
1. Cerebral embolism ..	4	2	2	2. Heart diseases (undefined) ..	4	1
2. Cerebral thrombosis ..	30	10	20	96. Aneurysm	2	1
c Hemiplegia and other paralyses of unstated origin :—				97. Arterio-sclerosis :—		
1. Hemiplegia	6	3	3	1. Arterio-sclerosis, with cerebral haemorrhage	29	13
2. Other paralyses of unstated origin	2	2	..	2. Arterio-sclerosis, with record of cerebral vascular lesion	7	5
83. General paralysis of the insane	2	1	1	3. Without record of cerebral vasc. lesion	72	52
84. Other forms of insanity :				98. Gangrene :—		
b Other conditions incl. under 84	1	1	..	a Senile gangrene	5	4
85. Epilepsy	6	4	2	b Other gangrene	1	1
86. Infantile convulsions (age under 5 years)	2	1	1	99. Other diseases of the arteries	3	2
87. Other diseases of the nervous system :—				100. Diseases of the veins (Varix, haemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.)		
c Paralysis agitans	3	1	2	2. Other diseases of the veins	3	1
d Disseminated sclerosis	1	1	..	101. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.)	2	1
e Other diseases included under 87	3	2	1	102. Abnormalities of blood pressure	31	13
88. Diseases of the eye and annexa	1	1	..	(104-114) VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.		
89. Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinus :—				105. Diseases of the larynx :—		
a Otitis, and other diseases of the ear	2	2	..	2. Laryngitis	3	1
b Diseases of the mastoid sinus	1	1	..	106. Bronchitis :—		
(90-103) VII. Diseases of the Circulatory System.				a Acute bronchitis	26	9
90. 95. Heart disease :				b Chronic bronchitis	45	31
90. Pericarditis	5	3	2	c Bronchitis, not distinguished as acute or chronic	19	7
91. Acute Endocarditis :—				107-109. Pneumonia (all forms)		
1. Malignant endocarditis ..	2	1	1	107. Broncho-pneumonia	74	42
92. Chronic Endocarditis: valvular disease :—				108. Lobar pneumonia	87	26
1. Aortic valve disease ..	5	2	3	109. Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)	17	10
2. Mitral	9	4	5	110. Pleurisy :—		
3. Aortic and Mitral valve disease	1	1	..	1. Empyema	5	2
4. Endocarditis, not returned as acute or chronic ..	2	..	2	2. Other pleurisy	1	..
5. Other or unspecified valve disease	11	6	5	111. Congestion and haemorrhagic infarct of lung, etc. :—		
93. Diseases of the Myocardium :—				1. Hypostatic congestion of lungs	1	1
b Myocardial degeneration :—				2. Other diseases included under 111	5	2
1. Fatty heart	3	1	2	112. Asthma	11	5
2. Cardio-vascular degeneration	9	5	4	113. Pulmonary emphysema ..	1	1
3. Other diseases included under 93b	251	124	127	114. Other diseases of the respiratory system :—		
c Myocarditis, not returnable as acute or chronic	47	18	29	2. Other diseases incl. under 114	2	2

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.
(115-129) IX. Diseases of the Digestive System.				134. Calculi of the urinary passages:— a Calculi of kidney and ureter..	5	3	2
115. Diseases of the buccal cavity, pharynx, etc :— 3. Diseases of the tonsils ..	3	3		135. Diseases of the bladder :— a Cystitis	3	2	1
4. Other diseases incl. under 115	1	..		137. Diseases of the prostate ..	13	13	..
116. Diseases of the oesophagus ..	1	1		(140-150). XI. Diseases of Pregnancy, Child-birth and the Puerperal State.			
117. Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum:— a Ulcer of the stomach	20	17	3	140-145 Puerperal sepsis:— 142. Extopio gestation	1	..	1
118. Other diseases of the stomach : 1. Inflammation of the stomach	3	3	..	144. Puerperal haemorrhage : b Other puerperal haemorrhago..	2	..	2
2. Other diseases incl. under 118	2	1	1	145. Puerperal sepsis not returned as post-abortion :— a Puerperal septicæmia	2	..	2
119-120. Diarrhoea and enteritis : a Diarrhoea and enteritis 1. Colitis..	1	..		146. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions :— 1. Puerperal convulsions ..	2	..	2
2. Other diarrhoea and enteritis	23	15	8	147. Other toxæmias of pregnancy	2	..	2
b Ulceration of intestinos ..	3	2	1	148. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism and sudden death :— b Puerperal embolism and sudden death	1	..	1
121. Appendicitis.	17	9	8	154-156). XIII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.			
122. Hernia, intestinal obstruction:— (a) Hernia— 1. Strangulated hernia ..	3	2	1	152. Cellulitis, Acute abscess :— 1. Cellulitis	2	1	1
2. Hernia not returned as strangulated ..	4	4	..	153. Other diseases of the skin and its annexa	3	3	..
b Intestinal obstruction ..	10	6	4	(151-153). XII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.			
123. Other diseases of the intestines:— 2. Diverticulitis	2	1	1	154. Acute infective osteomyelitis and periostitis	2	2	..
124. Cirrhosis of the liver :— a Returned as alcoholic ..	1	1	..	155. Diseases of the joints and other organs of locomotion			
b Not returned as alcoholic ..	6	2	4	a Diseases of the joints	2	..	2
125. Other diseases of the liver : 1. Acute yellow atrophy ..	1	..	1	157.) XIV. Congenital Malformations.			
2. Other diseases incl. under 125	2	2	..	157. Congenital malformations : a Congenital hydrocephalus ..	3	1	2
126. Biliary calculi :— 2. Without mention of cholecystitus ..	1	..	1	b Spina bifida and meningocele..	6	1	5
127. Other diseases of the gall bladder and ducts:— 1. Cholecystitis, without record of biliary calculi ..	4	2	2	c Congenital malformation of heart	7	3	4
128. Diseases of the pancreas ..	1	..	1	d Monstrosities	2	..	2
129. Peritonitis, without stated cause	4	1	3	1. Congenital pyloric stenosis	5	4	1
130-139) X. Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.				3. Imperforate anus	1	1	..
130-132. Nephritis:— 130. Acute nephritis	7	7	..	4. Other stated congenital malformations	3	3	..
131. Chronic nephritis	34	15	19	5. Congenital malformations, unspec.	1	..	1
132. Nephritis, not stated to be acute or chronic ..	9	6	3				
133. Other diseases of the kidney and annexa:— a Pyelitis	1	..	1				
b Other diseases included under 133	3	2	1				

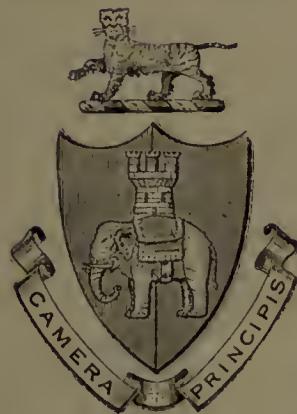
CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.
(158-161). XV. Diseases of Early Infancy.				176-194. Accidental deaths : 178. Accidental abortion of irre- pirable or poisonous gas ..			
158. Congenital debility	12	11	1	179. Other acute accidental poison- ing (not by gas)	1	1	..
159. Premature birth	70	34	36	180. Conflagration	1	1	..
160. Injury at birth : b Without mention of Cæsarian section.	6	4	2	183. Accidental drowning	5	1	4
161. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy :— a Atelectasis	12	8	4	184. Accidental injury by firearms	2	2	..
b Ieterus neonatorum	3	1	2	186. Accidental injury by fall, crushing, etc.	1	1	..
3. Other diseases included under 161c	4	..	4	193. Electricity (lightning excepted)	75	59	16
(162). XVI. Old Age.				194. Other and unstated forms of accidental violence : 1. Inattention at birth ..	1	..	1
162. Old age :— b Other forms of senile decay ..	59	26	33	2. Other causes, incl under 194	2	..	2
(163-198). XVII. Deaths from Violence.				195. Violent deaths of unstated nature (i.e., accidental, suicidal, etc)	3	2	1
163-171. Suicide :—				(199-200). XVIII. Ill-defined Diseases.			
163. By solid or liquid poisons and corrosive substances ..	1	1	..	200. Cause of death unstated or ill-defined :—			
164. By poisonous gas	13	9	4	1. Heart failure	3	1	3
165. By hanging or strangulation ..	3	3	..				
166. By drowning	4	3	1				
167. By firearms	1	1	..				
168. By cutting or piercing instru- ments	4	4	..	Totals	2091	1140	951
170. By crushing	1	1	..				
172-175. Homicide :—							





A PART OF CORLEY OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

CITY OF COVENTRY.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1938.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MR. COUNCILLOR R. LEE (*Chairman*).ALDERMAN MRS. HUGHES (*Vice-Chairman*).

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN S. STRINGER).

MR. ALDERMAN T. J. HARRIS, J.P.	MR. COUNCILLOR ROSE.
MR. " LEE, J.P.	" " TURNER.
ALDERMAN MRS. SMITH, J.P.	" " WILLISON.
" DR. SODEN, M.R.C.S., J.P.	" " V. WYLES, J.P.
MR. COUNCILLOR HOLT.	MRS. E. BAYLISS.
" " BAYLEY.	" O. BRADLEY.
" " BRIGGS.	" D. CHAMBERS.
" " BROMAGE.	MR. M. A. EWINS.
" " GARDNER.	" E. C. FLINN.
COUNCILLOR MRS. GIVENS, J.P.	" E. J. KIPPS.
MR. COUNCILLOR LEE GORDON.	" J. W. LEE.
" " R. W. HARRIS.	" A. B. ODELL.
" " PEUTRELL.	" D. D. SANDS.
" " RANDLE.	MRS. J. WALTERS.
	" L. GARRETT.

SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT STAFF.

School Medical Officer	- - -	A. MASSEY, M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A.
Deputy School Medical Officer	- - -	A. ASHWORTH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officers	- - -	†CECIL R. MAYOU, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. MARGARET J. MOIR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
School Oculist (part-time)	- - -	T. HARRISON BUTLER, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S.
Radiologist (part-time)	- - -	A. H. LAIRD, B.A., M.B., D.R.M.E.
Aural Surgeon (part-time)	- - -	D. A. P. MACALISTER, F.R.C.S.Ed., D.L.O.
Senior School Dentist	- - -	M. RAESIDE, L.D.S.
Assistant School Dentists	- - -	{ M. L. HOOKER, L.D.S. A. L. ROBINSON, B.D.S. R. B. VAUSE, L.D.S.
Orthoptic Assistant	- - -	MISS D. E. WOODS.
School Nurses	- - - - -	{ MISS G. I. WHITE. † " E. C. BATSFORD. ¶ " M. A. EVANS. ¶ " W. L. BAKER. §¶ " M. BEARPARK. ¶+ " J. B. CRAWFORD. ¶ " H. M. MILLER. §¶ " J. WILLIAMS. §¶+ " L. ASHBURN. §¶ " I. BOTTERILL. ¶*
Dental Attendants	- - - - -	{ MISS M. M. DINAN. " F. GAYTON. " E. M. WARD.
Chief Clerk	- - - - -	T. F. MARSDEN.
Clerks	- - - - -	MISSES D. BATTEN, J. WINDSOR and S. HEALEY.

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

† Certified (Fever) Nurse.

¶ Three Years General Trained Nurse.

+ Children's Hospital Certificate.

* Ear, Nose and Throat Certificate.

†Commenced 1/9/38, *vice* Dr. J. Fielding resigned.

CITY OF COVENTRY.

Annual Report for the Year 1938

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my tenth Annual Report on the School Medical Service of the City. The Report deals with the work in 1938 and is the thirty-fourth of the series.

During the year, 9,698 (9,779) children were subjected to routine medical inspection—8,679 (8,562) in elementary schools and 1,019 (1,217) in secondary schools. There were also 9,823 (9,658) special medical inspections and re-inspections in elementary schools and 144 (141) in secondary schools. On the dental side, 9,013 (4,064) elementary school children and 220 (217) secondary school children were inspected as routine or special cases, and 7,509 (3,872) of them were ascertained to have some degree of dental defect. The number of school children who received dental treatment during the year totalled 6,542 (4,311). The figures in brackets are the corresponding numbers for the previous year.

The large increase in dental work reflects the benefits accruing from the augmentation of dental staff which was effected so necessarily in 1937.

Particulars relating to the new Central School Clinic in Gulson Road, which was opened in April, 1937, were included in last year's Report. The year 1938 saw the first full year's working in the new premises and experience has shown them to be excellent for their purpose.

1 nursery class was inaugurated during the year in connection with the Binley School. Nursery classes are now in useful operation in three local schools and it is anticipated that the movement will be extended more widely as opportunity permits. Having regard to local circumstances, it appears that nursery classes in selected existing schools are a reasonable substitute for ad hoc nursery schools.

As in previous years, the work of the Corley Residential Open-Air School deserves attention. Year by year the school restores a considerable number of delicate children to better health and accords to them an enhanced capacity for learning.

The subject of nutrition rightly continues to receive much notice in medical circles. The findings last year relating to the nutritional state of Coventry school children are fully set out in the body of the Report. They are again favourable despite the possibility of a countervailing factor introduced by the continued immigration to the City of children from less prosperous areas.

There is very full co-operation between the school medical side and the general public health services locally. This was well illustrated during the year by the inauguration of a useful scheme whereby expectant mothers, referred for dental treatment by the maternity and child welfare section, are treated by the school dentists at the Central School Clinic. Special sessions are set apart for this work. Under a similar arrangement, dental treatment for pre-school toddlers has been a feature for some time past.

The rapid growth of Coventry demands that the provision of further new schools is always in mind. It is worthy of consideration as to whether it is possible in future in certain appropriate cases to include in the lay-out of the new schools special portions reserved for the purpose of infant welfare centres. This would be a structural monument to the kind of co-operation referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The work of the school medical service, as in the case of all other routine activities, was affected in some degree during the year by the necessary diversion of effort to the A.R.P. Casualty Services scheme. In certain sections of the City the planning of schools as first-aid posts has been necessary, although the number of schools earmarked in this connection has been limited as far as possible.

The year has again been a busy one, but the work has been facilitated greatly by the encouragement and help given at all times during the year by the Chairman and Members of the Attendance and Physical Welfare Sub-Committee, and by the unfailing co-operation of the Director of Education. It is once again a very real pleasure to acknowledge the excellent work performed by each member of my staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MASSEY,

The Council House,
Coventry.

School Medical Officer.

31st January, 1939.

Schools, Accommodation, Attendance, etc.

At the year end there were 50 elementary schools in the City as under :—

32	Elementary Council Schools with	63	departments.
12	Elementary C.E. Schools with	14	"
6	Elementary R.C. Schools with	7	"
—		—	
50		84	
—		—	

Recognised accommodation of all Elementary Schools ...	29,370
Total number of children on registers at year-end ...	25,066
Average number of children on registers during year ...	24,865
Average number of children in attendance during year ...	22,175
Average percentage attendance for the year ...	89.2

School Population.

The school population at the year-end was 25,066, as compared with 24,619 a year ago. The decline in the local birth rate in relevant past years, albeit countered to some extent by a falling infant-mortality rate, in the ordinary way would have caused by now a decrease in the school population. But the influence of immigration to the City has more than counteracted this, and in this connection the following figures are of interest, viz. :—

*Children admitted during the year 1938 to Coventry Schools from other areas	... ...	2,139
School children who have left Coventry during the year	... ... ... ...	1,334
Surplus of immigrants over emigrants	... ...	805

* Includes children attending all grades of day schools.

The general increase in school population and the movements within the City of school population—the latter due largely to central slum clearance and peripheral re-housing—bring in train certain problems of school accommodation. These are being met as opportunity permits and further new schools are in prospect. During the year under review a new R.C. School (200 places) was opened at Coundon.

Medical Inspection.

See Table 1., page 185. During the year, 8,679 elementary school children were subjected to routine medical inspection. There were also 9,823 special inspections or re-inspections.

The figures in the table herewith refer to the principal defects found at routine medical inspections and requiring treatment or observation :—

Defects requiring TREATMENT.	Defects requiring OBSERVATION.		
	Coventry, 1938.	England and Wales, 1937.	
		Coventry, 1938.	England and Wales, 1937.
No. of Children ascertained.		No. of Children ascertained.	No. of Children ascertained.
		Incidence per 1,000 inspections.	Incidence per 1,000 inspections.
Skin Diseases . . .	84	9·7	2·3
Visual Defects . . .	396	66·5	22·2
Squint . . .	47	5·4	40·9
Other Eye Diseases . . .	34	3·9	4·8
Defects of Hearing . . .	5	6·4	2·6
Otitis Media . . .	25	3·0	2·4
Enlarged Tonsils . . .	163	6·6	1·4
Adenoids . . .	44	21·5	48·1
Tonsils and Adenoids . . .	274	5·1	3·2
Other Nose and Throat Defects . . .	31·6	2·8	12·9
Defective Speech . . .	20	21·3	26·5
Heart—Organic . . .	2	1·6	18
Epilepsy . . .	2	·2	2·1
Chorea . . .	—	·4	·8
Spinal Curvature . . .	—	·5	1·3
	4	4	·5
		2·5	·1

State of Nutrition of School Children.

The accompanying table shows the percentages of the various degrees of nutrition found during the year at routine medical inspections. The local findings under the four headings vary little from year to year; such variations as there are indicate improvement. The latest figures for Coventry compare very favourably with those for England and Wales (see small table). This is not unrelated to the comparatively good economic conditions prevailing at present locally.

Nevertheless, there is still room for improvement in the dietaries of many school children. Better choice of food rather than increased quantity is perhaps the primary requirement. This is a parental responsibility in the discharge of which skilled guidance is needed, and hence the supreme rationale of popular education in dietetics. Many parents, for example, still need reminding of the unusual value for their children of the protective foods such as dairy produce, whole-meal bread, fruit and the like. The "milk-in-schools scheme" is making a notable contribution, but this after all is only a complement to the main dietary at home.

NUTRITION.

(Findings at Routine Inspections).

Number of Children Inspected		DEGREES OF NUTRITION.								
		A (EXCELLENT)		B (NORMAL)		C (SLIGHTLY SUB-NORMAL)		D (BAD)		
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	
ENTRANTS.	Boys	1380	295	21.4	947	68.6	186	9.9	2	.1
	Girls	1347	376	27.9	841	62.4	130	9.7	..	..
2ND AGE GROUP.	Boys	1429	340	23.8	930	65.1	158	11.0	1	.1
	Girls	1277	416	30.2	845	61.3	115	8.4	1	.1
3RD AGE GROUP.	Boys	1563	403	25.8	1036	66.3	124	7.9	..	..
	Girls	1390	518	37.3	819	58.9	53	3.8	..	..
TOTAL AGE GROUPS		8486	2348	27.7	5418	63.8	716	8.4	4	.1
OTHER ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.	Boys	106	29	27.4	65	61.3	12	11.3	..	..
	Girls	87	20	23.0	58	66.7	9	10.3	..	..
TOTAL ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		8679	2397	27.6	5541	63.8	737	8.5	4	.1

		DEGREES OF NUTRITION.			
		A (Excellent)	B (Normal)	C (Slightly Sub-Normal)	D (Bad)
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Coventry	.. 1938	27.6	63.8	8.5	.1
"	.. 1937	28.3	62.6	8.9	.2
"	.. 1936	24.3	61.6	13.8	.2
"	.. 1935	17.1	66.8	15.9	.2
England & Wales	1937	15.0	73.8	10.6	.6
"	1936	14.6	74.2	10.5	.7
"	1935	14.6	74.1	10.6	.7

Uncleanliness.

The table herewith gives the figures for 1938 under this heading. The total percentage of children ascertained to be in a state of uncleanliness was 9.3, which is exactly the same as in the previous year.

Cleansing notices issued under Section 87 of the Education Act, 1921, numbered 102, and 80 children were cleansed pursuant of these powers. There were 1,926 baths given in relation to uncleanliness and in the treatment of scabies. The school nurses made 54,195 examinations of children in the schools in connection with the ascertainment of uncleanliness and in the following-up of established cases.

UNCLEANLINESS (Returns for 1938).

Age Groups.	No. Examined.	Total unclean (Heads and Bodies).	Percentage	Heads only unclean (ver- minous or nits)	Percentage	Heads and Bodies unclean (vermin or nits with flea bites).	Percentage	Bodies only unclean (flea bites).	Percentage
ENTRANTS ...	2727	235	8.6	207	7.6	16	.6	12	.4
2ND AGE GROUP	2806	275	9.8	252	9.0	11	.3	12	.4
3RD AGE GROUP	2953	265	9.0	233	7.9	18	.6	14	.5
OTHER ROUTINE INSPECTIONS ...	193	35	18.1	33	17.1	1	.5	1	.5
Totals ...	8679	810	9.3	725	8.4	46	.5	39	.4

Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

Particulars are included on page 163 and in Table IV., page 189. In regard to diseases of the skin, the incidence in the City per 1,000 inspections during 1938 was 9.7, as compared with 6.2

locally and 9.7 for England and Wales in 1937. The local increase is mainly due to scabies—334 cases in 1938 as against 201 in 1937. In this connection Dr. Mayou comments as follows:—

“The total number of cases of scabies treated at the school clinics was 334, including 50 cases of reinfection in 47 families. 3,746 treatments were given. Much of the treatment is given daily at the Central School Clinic, Gulson Road. In some cases where the children are unable to attend the central clinic they are treated as far as possible at the branch clinics. Apart from the routine surveillance of the school medical service, all the school children of the city were specially examined after the mid-summer holidays for signs of infestation with scabies. Any suspected cases were examined by the medical officers and treatment given. Every case is investigated and other children from the same household examined. Infested children are excluded from school until freed from the disease when they are re-examined by the medical officers before returning to school. Clothes are disinfested and the Public Health Department notified and bedding is also disinfested. Any children defaulting treatment are followed up as far as possible by the nurses.”

Although there has been an increase in the local incidence of scabies amongst school children, enquiry suggests that many areas of this country are in like case. In many cases of reinfection of school children, it is found that failure of other members of the same household likewise affected to obtain medical treatment simultaneously results in the school child becoming reinfested. It is probable that the rapid influx of immigrants, notably from certain areas where no facilities for the treatment of scabies exist, and the fact that immigrants may possibly seek lodgings in several households and use several beds before taking up a permanent abode, have contributed to the higher local incidence.”

Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.

See Table on page 163 and Tables II. and IV. on pages 186 and 189. Detailed figures are given in the accompanying tables relating (i.) to the cases seen during the year by Mr. Harrison Butler, the ophthalmic surgeon, and (ii.) to the cases seen at routine inspections.

DEFECTIVE VISION (Returns for 1938).

	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.	
	City Cases.	County Children attending City Schools		
Refracted	937	15	57	
Glasses prescribed	780	12	52	
Attendances made	1740	19	96	
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Myopia	177	18.9	—	—
Myopic Astigmatism	88	9.4	4	26.7
Hypermetropia	174	18.6	2	13.3
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	323	34.5	6	40.0
Mixed Astigmatism	18	1.9	—	—
No glasses prescribed	157	16.7	3	20.0
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.

AGE GROUPS	Normal in both eyes Number examined	Normal in one eye (6/6)						Defect in both eyes.						Defect in either eye						One eye 6/18 Other eye :—						
		Acuity in other eye						One eye 6/9 Other eye :—						One eye 6/12 Other eye :—						One eye 6/24 Other eye :—						
		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
2nd Group	2796* 2342†	155	34	22	19	9	6	78	26	12	8	4	32	13	6	3	1	17	4	1	1	10	2	...	1	
3rd Group	2953	2553†	100	53	29	14	16	3	55	14	11	12	8	32	11	3	4	1	12	5	2	...	6	4	4	...
Other Age Groups	193	174	2	1	1	...	2	...	6	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1
TOTALS	5942	5069	257	88	52	33	27	9	139	40	23	21	12	65	24	10	7	2	31	10	3	1	17	6	4	1

* Excluding—1 did not know letters and 9 illiterate.

† Including—1 normal in right eye, glass eye in left.

FUSION TRAINING IN THE TREATMENT OF SQUINT.

The orthoptic section, which is included in the ophthalmic department of the Central School Clinic, has done a useful year's work. There are two afternoon sessions per week conducted by a trained orthoptic assistant.

The figures relating to the orthoptic section for the year under review are set out below, viz. :—

Total number of attendances	...	...	726
Average number of patients per session	...	...	8
Number of cases under treatment at year end			13
Number of cases discharged cured	...	...	6

In addition, cases are sent up regularly by the ophthalmic surgeon for investigation and test where no treatment is carried out.

Orthoptic treatment is necessarily lengthy, and an average case may have to make as many as a hundred attendances. Each cured case therefore represents a good deal of careful and graduated treatment.

Nose and Throat Defects.

See Tables II. and IV., pages 186 and 190. The following figures relate to the operation cases completed under the Authority's scheme during the year, viz. :—

Total operation cases	...	...	...	341
Combined tonsils and adenoids operations	...	...	...	325
Tonsillectomy only	...	...	...	11
Adenoids operation only	...	...	...	5

Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

Defects under this heading, ascertained in the course of medical inspection, are shown on page 186, and those treated at the central and branch clinics on pages 163 and 189.

Dental Work.

Mr. M. Raeside, L.D.S., the Senior School Dentist, writes as follows on the year's work of the Dental Section :—

"The period under review represents the first full year's work at the New Clinic and it is pleasing to be able to record that this year has been one of general progress.

The examination and treatment of all children from the age of five to leaving age is, of course, the ideal to be aimed at, but so far, even with the increased staff, this has not been possible. This year it has been found possible to include two extra age-groups in the routine inspections at the schools.

A vast amount of time has to be devoted to conservation work, the restorations found necessary in some of the older children being of such a nature as to require several attendances before completion.

The number of attendances made by Infant Welfare cases was 173, compared with 126 last year.

A very regrettable feature frequently observed in these toddlers is the number of teeth totally unsavable at a very early age. Many parents still do not realize the importance of dental hygiene in these young children, and it is quite a common experience to elicit the information that a tooth-brush is never used.

The real remedy is education in dental hygiene so that both parents and children will appreciate the importance of good teeth.

In this connection the lectures arranged by the Dental Board of the United Kingdom can be of immense value, and it is hoped that such a series of talks will again be possible in the schools during the coming year.

The increase in the staff has been responsible for a much larger volume of work, a total of 12,468 attendances being made during the year as compared with 7,058 in 1937. Children attending Secondary Schools made 624 attendances.

Treatment for expectant and nursing mothers commenced from 1st April, two morning sessions each week being devoted to this work. Details of this work will be given in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

In connection with the School Dental Work, the assistance given and the general interest shown by head teachers and others in the various schools are warmly appreciated.

The following table shows the details of the treatment carried out during 1938."

	Elementary School Children.	Secondary School Children.	Infant Welfare Cases.	Total.
Fillings :—				
Permanent Teeth	... 6210	578	—	6788
Temporary Teeth	... 317	—	29	346
Extractions :—				
Permanent Teeth	... 2724	185	—	2909
Temporary Teeth	... 10316	29	192	10537
Other Operations	... 437	41	—	478
Examination and Advice only	... 730	10	35	775
Attendances	... 11671	624	173	12468

Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

See Table II., page 186, and Tables III. and IV., pages 188 and 190. The figures below relate to the incidence of crippling conditions in school children at the year end, viz. :—

Infantile Paralysis :—		Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Arm	... ...	2	1	3
Leg	... ...	11	4	15
Shoulder	... ...	1	—	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	1	12	13
Muscular Atrophy	... ...	1	—	1
Erb's Palsy	... ...	4	—	4

Spinal Curvature :		Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Kyphosis	...	4	4	8
Scoliosis	...	11	20	31
Lordosis	...	2	1	3
Rickets :—				
Knock Knee	...	38	44	82
Bow Legs	...	23	10	33
Generalised	...	3	1	4
Chest	...	4	2	6
Flat Feet	...	106	104	210
Wry Neck	...	6	3	9
Accidents	...	14	11	25
Miscellaneous	...	33	38	71
Congenital Deformity	...	27	17	44
Cleft Palate	...	13	4	17
Perthe's Disease	...	2	1	3
Spastic Paraplegia	...	2	1	3
Spastic Diaplegia	...	1	1	2
Hemiplegia	...	1	2	3
Other Deformities	...	20	27	47
Totals	...	330	308	638

There were 183 cases referred during the year to the Organiser of Physical Training for special remedial exercises in connection with bad posture and like conditions.

Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

See Table II., page 186, and Table III., page 188. There were 56 cases of heart trouble noted in local elementary school children during the year. Of these, 42 were diagnosed as organic and 14 inorganic. There is no special clinic in the City for rheumatic and heart cases, although there are ample facilities for advice, observation and treatment for such cases at local general hospitals and medical clinics. One special case was sent to the Heart Hospital School, Rainhill, Liverpool.

Tuberculosis.

See Tables II. and III., pages 186 and 188. At routine inspections, no case of definite tuberculosis was ascertained, but 1 suspected pulmonary case and 12 definite non-pulmonary cases were ascertained at special inspections.

In so far as non-pulmonary tuberculosis is concerned it cannot be emphasised too often that the general abandonment of raw ungraded milk supplies in favour of tuberculin-tested milk and pasteurised milk would largely provide a solution to the problem. With these things in mind pasteurised milk only is sanctioned in connection with the local "milk-in-schools scheme."

Follow-up Work.

The figures below show the numbers of home visits by school nurses in connection with their "follow-up" work :—

Condition.	Visits Paid.
Eye Defects	754
Nose and Throat Defects	1090
Diphtheria	3
Skin Diseases	122
Re Corley Open-Air School	180
Ringworm	27
Miscellaneous	410
TOTAL	2586

In addition to the home visitation, 1,874 visits were made to schools by nurses.

Arrangements for Treatment.

The new Central Combined Clinic, of which the first floor accommodates the central school clinic, was opened in April, 1937. The year 1938 thus saw the first full year's working in the new premises and the latter are now shown by experience to be excellent for their purpose.

Clinic Sessions.

The current arrangements in regard to clinic sessions are set out below :—

CENTRAL SCHOOL CLINIC, GULSON ROAD.

Inspection Clinic	Monday, Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Treatment Clinic	Saturday mornings.
Dental Clinic	Daily at 9-30 a.m. and 4-15 p.m.
Refraction Clinic	Daily 9-30-12-30 and 2-5 p.m. except Monday and Thursday afternoons.
Orthoptic Clinic	Saturdays 9-30-12 noon.
Artificial Sunlight Treatment	Wednesdays 9-30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
	Mondays and Fridays at 2 p.m.
	Mondays and Thursdays at 2 p.m.

BRANCH CLINICS.

Windmill Road School.

Consultations	Tuesdays 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m.
Treatment	Tuesdays and Thursdays 3 p.m. Saturdays 9-30 a.m.

Binley School.

Consultations	...	...	First Saturday morning of alternate months.
Treatment	...	...	Wednesdays 3-30 p.m., Saturdays 9-30 a.m.

Whoberley School.

Consultations	...	...	First Saturday morning of alternate months.
Treatment	...	...	Saturdays 9-30 a.m.

*Ringworm—X-Ray Treatment**Nose and Throat Operative Clinic*

By appointment.

Clinic

By appointment.

Orthopaedic Clinic

By appointment.

ATTENDANCES AT THE CLINICS DURING 1938:

CONDITION.	Central Clinic, Gulson Road.		Windmill Rd. School Branch Clinic		Binley School Branch Clinic.		Whoberley School Branch Clinic.	
	Cases.	Atten- dances.	Cases.	Atten- dances.	Cases.	Atten- dances.	Cases	Atten- dances
Skin :—								
Ringworm—scalp ..	4	16	2	6	—	—	—	—
Ringworm body ..	12	60	2	16	—	—	1	1
Scabies ..	271	3358	33	152	19	146	11	90
Impetigo	231	1113	69	436	52	193	35	125
Other skin diseases	89	626	46	801	—	—	4	21
Minor Eye Defects :—								
Blepharitis ..	50	884	24	142	3	17	12	36
Conjunctivitis ..	108	917	14	56	4	14	8	19
Phlyctenular ulcer	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal ulcer ..	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Styes ..	51	267	6	8	7	16	4	5
Minor Ear Defects :—								
Otorrhœa ..	101	2535	93	867	9	66	5	30
Wax	65	77	3	5	8	22	6	9
Miscellaneous :—								
Septic conditions ..	145	878	63	252	19	118	17	63
Sores	239	1064	150	226	37	138	59	154
Boils	37	149	22	97	2	4	10	20
Chilblains	8	90	2	4	—	—	—	—
Warts	54	275	46	864	28	127	25	167
Injuries	205	702	126	431	19	44	30	84
Other conditions ..	251	812	108	248	11	24	8	23
Uncleanliness of head	795	1237	172	232	27	49	38	52
Totals ..	2721	14578	921	3813	245	978	273	909

Light Therapy Clinic.

Two sessions per week are devoted to light treatment for selected school children. The majority of cases ascertained for treatment are chosen during the course of routine medical inspections in the schools. Other cases are referred by parents or teachers, and some are sent by private medical practitioners.

For the year under review the total number of cases treated was 131, and in respect of 68 of these the treatment was completed during the year.

Particulars relating to the completed cases are given as follows:—

Conditions for which treatment given.	Results of treatment.			
	Cured.	Great improvement.	Slight improvement.	No improvement
General debility	2	27	15	2
Anæmia	1	3	2	1
Skin conditions	3	2	3	—
Bronchial conditions	—	3	4	—
Totals	6	35	24	3

Infectious Diseases.

There was no abnormal incidence of infectious diseases in local schools during 1938. There was one certificate issued in respect of a school where the attendance fell below 60 per cent.

In connection with diphtheria immunization work, 113 children of pre-school age and 20 school children were treated by three injections of toxoid-antitoxin mixture. At the Corley Open-Air School, 44 children were immunized by the "one shot" method (A.P.T.).

Personal Histories as to Previous Infectious Illness among School Children.

Age Group	Before attending School.						After attending school.					
	Measles Per Cent	Extra measles Examiners Number	Wheezing Per Cent	Per Cent Coughing	Per Cent Fever	Per Cent Diarrhoea	Measles Per Cent	Wheezing Per Cent	Per Cent Coughing	Per Cent Fever	Per Cent Diarrhoea	Per Cent Mumps
Entrants.	Boys 1380	607	44.0	452	32.8	186	13.5	57	4.1	26	1.9	96
	Girls 1347	598	44.4	498	37.0	220	16.3	66	4.9	26	1.9	85
2nd Age Group—	Boys 1429	686	48.0	487	34.1	245	17.1	52	3.6	19	1.3	110
	Girls 1377	726	53.4	518	37.7	271	19.7	77	5.6	16	1.2	102
3rd Age Group—	Boys 1563	871	55.7	516	33.0	326	20.9	53	3.4	47	3.0	167
	Girls 1390	836	60.1	542	39.0	336	24.2	46	3.3	42	3.0	171
Other Routine Inspections.	Boys 106	13	12.3	37	34.9	14	13.2	6	5.7	2	1.9	6
	Girls 87	41	47.1	31	35.6	9	10.3	1	1.1	—	—	4

VACCINATION.

The findings during 1938 as to the vaccinal condition of school children are set out below, viz. :—

Age Group	BOYS			GIRLS		
	Number Examined	Number Vaccinated	Percentage Vaccinated	Number Examined	Number Vaccinated	Percentage Vaccinated
Entrants ..	1380	226	16.4	1347	212	15.7
2nd Age Group ..	1429	320	22.4	1377	312	22.7
3rd Age Group ..	1563	399	25.5	1390	359	25.8
Other Routine Inspections ..	106	41	38.7	87	25	28.7
Totals ..	4478	986	22.0	4201	908	21.6

Open-Air Education.

Corley Residential Open-Air School. Dr. Mayou comments as under on the work of the School during the year :—

“During the past year improvements in the medical accommodation have been carried out, with the gratifying result that the school now has a new Sick Bay capable of taking five beds, a Medical Inspection Room of ample proportions, a more suitable Bathroom, and a new Drying Room for clothes. This new construction and the alterations will allow better medical supervision, and provide more comfortable quarters for sick children. The year opened with 58 children resident at the school; 134 were admitted and 137 discharged during the year leaving 55 in residence at the end of the year. The average gain in weight per child was 7lbs. 30zs., and the average increase in height per child was 1.06 inches. The average length of stay at the school was 26.6 weeks. During the year 44 children were immunised, while in the school, against diphtheria by the ‘one shot’ inoculation (A.P.T.) method.

Cases which showed the most dramatic improvement were those suffering from malnutrition and bronchitis. Of the former an average weight gain of 5lbs. 20zs. during the first twelve weeks of residence was recorded, or nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per week. This fact in itself is evidence of the value of the increased elevation and stimulating open-air conditions, together with a balanced diet, physical exercises and organised games, all of which mean so much to this type of child. Twelve cases of bronchitis were admitted to the school, and all have benefited markedly. There was one case of scarlet fever. No other cases of infectious disease occurred throughout the year. During the course of the year 56 medical inspections were made and 199 re-inspections.”

Centaur Road Roof School. Dr. M. J. Moir comments as under on the year's work, viz. :—

“In 1938 the Centaur Road Roof School—a playground class in category—was open from the 25th April to the 14th October. During that time 11 boys and 19 girls were in full attendance; 3 girls were in part-time attendance and of 12 children admitted in April 8 had left before June to return to their own schools without giving any satisfactory reason and 4 others left because of a change of address.

At the final monthly examination 8 girls and 2 boys were judged to be in need of a further period of attendance.

The gains in weight and height are set out below:—

	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Average increase in weight (lbs.) ...	5.25	3.1	4.45	3.93
Average increase in height (inches)	1.5	1.0	1.59	1.25
Average age (years)	9.5	9.5	10.9	10.4

School Camp. During Whitsuntide, 1938, some 25 teachers and 316 children visited Dymchurch for a week, this being the eleventh annual camp organised by the Coventry Elementary Schools Athletic Association. All children were medically examined by a member of the school medical staff before proceeding to camp, to ensure freedom from infection.

Physical Training.

The following is the Joint Annual Report for 1938 by the Organisers of Physical Training, Miss E. K. Brown and Mr. P. R. Marsh:—

“Physical education rightly conceived is a part of the national scheme for health, but it can only prove effective if closely linked with matters of personal hygiene, recreation, nutrition, etc., and efforts have therefore been made to broaden the interpretation and appreciation of the subject. Much attention has been devoted, not only to the correct performance of exercises, but to the conditions under which they are performed in order that maximum beneficial results may be secured. Fundamental principles of hygiene, especially as they affect everyday life, have been taught. The infants have learnt how to use a handkerchief, how to run on the toes without jarring the spine, how to go to bed early, how to chew their food and many other daily habits which underly good health. The older children progress to the study of the body and its normal functions, but all is in relation to everyday needs of the body and its surroundings.

The Schools.

Physical education has been carried on in the schools during the past year with enthusiasm and insight by the teachers, and the facilities provided have been used to capacity. Where new apparatus and fresh facilities have been given, the children have benefited by the enterprise of the teachers in adapting their work to the new conditions. The actual teaching of the physical exercises has steadily improved with better regard to proper progression especially in the agility work.

The provision of indoor accommodation is essential if continuity in the training is to be maintained, not only in the senior schools where portable gymnastic apparatus is in use, but for juniors and infants as well, so that the daily exercises can be carried out whatever weather conditions prevail. The school hall is becoming inadequate for this purpose owing to the demands of the daily P.T. lesson and the increasing use of the hall for other subjects. In the larger schools especially, a physical training room is necessary and in the new senior schools the fully equipped gymnasium is supplying this long-felt want.

There has been a more general tendency to regard a 'strip out' as a necessary preliminary to taking physical exercise and school staffs are to be congratulated upon the manner in which they have enlisted acceptance of this ideal by the children and the parents. Equally gratifying, too, is the fact that parents generally have willingly provided the necessary kit, namely, shoes, shorts and vests for boys, and shoes, knickers and blouses for girls, though in a few cases of hardship some assistance from the Education Committee seems desirable. In this connection a beginning has been made, in that a small store of shoes for use during the P.T. lesson has been supplied by the Committee for each school where required.

Experience has indicated the desirability of providing, wherever possible, some form of P.T. kit store in the schools where shoes, etc., can be suitably dried, stored and aired, except when taken home for cleaning. The present system, whereby kit which has been used at P.T. is made into a close bundle and deposited in odd places before removal home, is not hygienically sound and it is apparent in many cases that the kit is not properly aired between use, whilst cases of forgetting to bring kit to school are not infrequent.

The amount of time devoted to physical education in the schools is, as a rule, divided into daily periods up to thirty minutes in duration with a longer period for games. Facilities as regards changing and showers, which are increasing and improving every year, are unfortunately causing the shortening of the time actually devoted to the exercises. Teachers are finding that the time available for the training lesson is insufficient to give the complete set of exercises, without which the best and fullest effects cannot be derived from the lesson. The P.T. in the schools is in reality health training and the inculcation of the art of happy living and it becomes increasingly important that besides ensuring the correct application of a recognised scheme of exercises suited to the age and physical condition, it must be deemed essential that training periods should be of sufficient length to allow for the desirable practice of 'stripping out' as well as to give sufficient time to take a complete set of bodily exercises.

Junior Commercial School and Junior Art Department.

Regular physical training work has been arranged for these boys and girls. The gymnastic lessons are taken in the Technical College gymnasium with its up-to-date changing rooms and shower baths. Owing to the large number of classes it has been found necessary to join up classes for gymnastic work, and children of different age groups are working in the same class. Further accommodation is required to allow the age groups to work in separate classes and so diminish the risk of strain on the less proficient children.

Regular swimming lessons are taken during the year by the boys and during the summer by the girls and organised games are taken on the Memorial Park and Butts Recreation Ground.

Swimming.

Instruction in swimming during the summer months was arranged for children in the Elementary, Secondary, Junior Technical and Junior Commercial Schools and Junior Art Department.

The practical work was taken at the Central and Foleshill Baths and Gosford Park Swimming Pool, the land drill usually having been practised at the various schools.

In the elementary schools the junior classes were encouraged to attend the Baths, but where there was congestion in the arrangements the senior classes were given preference.

The children attended in classes which corresponded with their school classes and most senior children have at least two seasons' instruction at the Baths.

The number of classes attending the Central Baths each week was 89 (boys 39, girls 50) and the number of attendances was 44,924.

The number of classes attending the Foleshill Baths each week was 43 (boys 23, girls 20) and the number of attendances was 23,173.

At Gosford Park Swimming Pool inclement weather curtailed the season to nine weeks' instruction and the total number of attendances was 2,269, but it was felt that even this short season was of great value and had given the children a useful introduction to a healthy leisure-time occupation.

Transport was provided by the Education Committee for children attending schools at a distance from the Baths and this is specially necessary if instruction in swimming is to be recognised as a class subject.

Proficiency Certificates are awarded by the Coventry Education Committee to children who pass tests (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) approved by the Amateur Swimming Association. The number of certificates awarded was 1,874:—

Boys' 1st class	...	35	Girls' 1st class	...	72
" 2nd "	...	156	" 2nd "	...	352
" 3rd "	...	688	" 3rd "	...	571

It is satisfactory to note the rising percentage of swimmers in the senior age group and six schools have now over 60 per cent. swimmers amongst their scholars.

At the end of the season several senior schools held their inter-house and school championship races.

At the inter-schools gala the shields were won by Stoke Council Senior Boys' and Stoke Council Senior Girls' Schools.

During the winter two classes for boys and two for girls, one of each at the Central and Foleshill Baths, were arranged and met weekly, with reduced admission fee and under the voluntary supervision of school teachers. In addition individual schools arranged swimming classes which continued the work of the summer season.

Playing Fields.

The playing fields available for organised school games lessons have been more fully used during the year and it has been noticeable that as the amenities and conditions for play improve, the number of children taking an active and purposeful part in the games lesson increases.

At Jackers Road, a sixteen acre playing field, serves a group of schools and a temporary shelter with lavatory accommodation has been erected. The ground and apparatus are kept in order by a permanent groundsman and transport has been provided for two schools situated at some distance from the field. The value and benefit to the children of these arrangements is considerable; they play with increased zest and even the least proficient progress wonderfully under the stimulus of improved conditions. It is hoped that a pavilion with shower accommodation will take the place of the temporary shelter, and this improvement has been foreshadowed by the children who have been heard to remark that 'it would be nice to have a bath' at the end of the games lesson.

At St. Margaret's playing field, a five acre field for the use of Stoke Park Secondary School for Girls, a full time groundsman has been appointed and a games pavilion has been built. The pavilion is equipped with changing rooms, showers, staff room, tea room, store and kitchen and very full use is made of this ground by the present

scholars. Past scholars will also use this ground when the extended playing field is in order.

Improvements to the Radford Aerodrome Playing Field and to the Barr's Hill extension field are also in hand and some use is being made of these playing spaces.

A playing field of twenty acres at Kirby Corner has been acquired for the use of the Technical College, and this, although situated at some distance from the College, will be a valuable asset.

Building operations will shortly deprive Stoke Council School of its playing field and a large field is required in this growing district.

The policy of providing large playing fields for groups of schools makes for easier supervision and less expensive upkeep than with numerous smaller fields, but transport arrangements are required for schools at a distance from the field and such arrangements are necessary to enable Barkers' Butts and Wheatley Street Schools to use Radford Aerodrome field.

The Parks Committee has again co-operated with the Education Committee in keeping in order fields belonging to the latter, and the Parks Committee has also improved the conditions for play on the twelve public recreation grounds used by the schools, but lack of shelter and lavatory accommodation is a great disadvantage to classes travelling some distance to use these grounds.

Teaching Staffs.

Physical Training in the senior schools is usually in the hands of specially interested or qualified teachers and there is general willingness to take opportunities offered by refresher lessons and courses.

During the past year the Education Committee made a grant towards the expenses of two men and two women teachers who took a three months' P.T. course approved by the Board of Education. This specialised training has had most satisfactory results in the schools and the children have benefited from the greater knowledge and experience gained by the teachers who attended the course.

A few teachers have taken courses of training at holiday time and at their own expense at Scarborough, Loughborough and Barry.

Early in the year, forty-four men, from twelve different schools, attended a training course of eight lessons at the Technical College gymnasium and several continued their attendance at the gymnasium during the autumn and winter sessions in support of the monthly meetings of the Men's P.T. Association.

The women teachers attended two games and three 'Keep Fit' meetings during the year and the Women Teachers' Swimming Club had a most successful season. Eleven teachers gained the 'B' Umpires' Test and one the 'A' Umpires' Test for Net Ball, awarded by the All England Net Ball Association. The Net Ball Rally of 18 Warwickshire schoolgirl teams held at Barkers' Butts School was a notable success in every way.

The training course for leaders held in Nuneaton by the Central Council of Recreational Physical Training was well attended by Coventry teachers. A course in swimming, in preparation for the Teachers' Amateur Swimming Association Certificate, arranged by the same body, is being well supported.

A course of nine lessons for leaders in voluntary organisations was held at the Technical College gymnasium and this work is now being followed up at the usual meetings of the organisations.

During the year the expert gymnastic staff has been strengthened by the appointment of a woman assistant organiser of physical training. This appointment has removed the necessity of employing visiting P.T. teachers at the Technical College during the day and some assistance is now given at Stoke Park Secondary School where the numbers are rapidly increasing.

P.T. for those no longer attending School.

On leaving school, a variety of ways are open to boys and girls for continuing to enjoy the benefits derived from the regular and organised physical training of the schools and it is in the best interest of the health of the young workers that they continue to take some form of physical exercise regularly.

1. Voluntary organisations, which are usually affiliated to the J.O.C., offer some form of physical activity and many young people are encouraged to join such organisations while at school so that they may continue their membership on leaving school.

2. Clubs which practise specialised forms of physical activity (boxing, fencing, dancing, swimming, football, net ball, cricket, cycling, running, etc.) are always ready to welcome new members.

3. Coventry Education Committee offers weekly evening Keep Fit Classes in different districts, and various forms of physical activity are enjoyed by the members. The young people may be tired with the stress of work and with unaccustomed long working hours and the fatigue is nervous as well as physical. Removal of such fatigue through circulatory and relaxing exercises is one of the aims of these bright stimulating Keep Fit classes.

4. 38 classes for youths and girls, 14 to 16 years of age, were held during the year in connection with the Junior Technical Evening Schools at six different centres, namely: Barkers' Butts, Centaur Road, Frederick Bird, John Gulson, Wheatley Street and Windmill Road Schools.

5. Weekly evening classes for men and women in gymnastics, recreational gymnastics and national dancing were held in the Technical College gymnasium and a demonstration of the students' work at the end of the session was appreciated by a large audience.

6. For men and women with comparatively short periods of leisure time, Keep Fit classes were arranged in various districts, 5 classes for men and 13 for women. These classes were usually very well attended, but the attendance was subject to fluctuation, dependent upon the circumstances of the members as regards home and work. A very friendly atmosphere is developed in these classes and the two rallies held during the year were extremely well supported. The second of these, held at the Baths Assembly Hall attracted a large and most enthusiastic audience.

In May, 50 women members travelled to Wembley to see the Festival of Youth, a display of Keep Fit work organised by the National Council of Girls' Clubs.

The active co-operation of the Central Council of Recreative Physical Training and the National Fitness Council has been obtained on two occasions during the year and the work in all these classes is proceeding along the lines of the national movement which is directed towards the promotion of the health and fitness of the people of our country.

In connection with this work the Physical Training Department is becoming a kind of information bureau and many enquiries are made by individuals and secretaries of clubs and other organisations providing for games and recreation.

Medical Work.

The Physical Training Department works in close co-operation with the School Medical Department, chiefly through special cases referred to it, following on the school medical examinations. Cases of, for example, poor posture, curvature, flat feet, etc., are visited at the schools and suitable corrective exercises decided upon. These are practised by the child either at home or at school and the co-operation of the parent and teacher is solicited to secure the correct performance of the movements.

Out of School Activities.

Voluntary organisations concerned with the physical well-being of the children out of school hours, continue to expand and several schools run effective old scholars' associations.

The Coventry Elementary Schools' Athletic Association, controlled by the teachers, is to be congratulated upon its efforts on behalf of the children. The sub-committees devote much time and energy to the running of various games, sports and a camp, and their work is very much appreciated.

The winners of the shields were:—

Association football...	Windmill Road School (Section A)
	All Souls' School (Section B)
Rugby football ...	Broad Street School
Net ball ...	Barkers' Butts School
Cricket ...	Broad Street School
Stool ball ...	Walsgrave Colliery School
Swimming ...	Stoke Council Boys' School
	Stoke Council Girls' School

The annual Inter-Schools Sports was again a successful and attractive event. Massed displays of physical exercises by 1,450 senior boys and girls, folk dancing by 1,000 juniors and singing games by 600 infants, all reflected great credit upon the teachers who gave willing and effective help in preparing the items.

The shields, which are held for competition annually by the Association, were won by:—

Senior Boys' Championship...	Stoke Council School
Senior Girls' Championship...	Barkers' Butts School
Junior Championship ...	Stoke Council and Holbrook Lane Schools (tie)
Boys' Relay ...	John Gulson School
Girls' Relay ...	Frederick Bird School
Tug-of-War ...	Stoke Council School",

Provision of Meals.

The usual arrangements in connection with the provision of meals (including milk) have been continued during the year. At Centaur Road Roof School meals are provided for the children in attendance there. The Wheatley Street Special School continues to be the centre at which necessitous children from the various Schools attend for mid-day meals. The arrangements and dietaries were deemed to be satisfactory during the year.

At Wheatley Street Special School, the total number of meals supplied was 7,268, of which 726 were free to necessitous children from various other elementary schools. At Centaur Road School, 3,218 meals were supplied; of these, 2,636 were provided on payment and 582 were supplied free to needy children attending the school.

Milk in Schools.

The arrangements for the supply of milk in schools have continued as before. Pasteurised milk only is approved for this

purpose. At the year end the figures relating to the scheme were :—

No. of school children in receipt of milk on payment under voluntary schemes	...	11,803
No. of school children in receipt of free milk ...	474	
		<hr/> 12,277

Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, School Attendance Officers and Voluntary Associations.

In 61 per cent. of cases during the year, the parents attended in school during the systematic medical inspection of their children. This shows a small but welcome increase as compared with the previous year. It cannot be impressed too often that there is great advantage in the presence of parents at the routine medical inspections. The parent can communicate to the doctor the necessary details of family and medical history, while the doctor can give the parent first-hand information or instruction based on the medical findings.

It is once more a pleasurable duty to mention (i.) the excellent co-operation with the school medical department by the teachers and school attendance officers, and (ii.) the useful work done for the department by various voluntary associations, notably the Coventry Crippled Children's Guild, the N.S.P.C.C. and the City Aid Society.

Parents' Attendances.

		Number Examined	Attendances by Parents	Percentage Attendance
Entrants:				
Boys	1380	1030	74·6	
Girls	1347	1081	80·3	
Totals	2727	2111	77·4	
2nd Age Group:				
Boys	1429	927	64·9	
Girls	1377	990	71·9	
Totals	2806	1917	68·3	
3rd Age Group:				
Boys	1563	499	31·9	
Girls	1390	653	47·0	
Totals	2953	1152	39·0	
Other Routine Inspections:				
Boys	106	54	50·9	
Girls	87	36	41·4	
Totals	193	90	46·6	

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

See Table III., pages 187 and 188. The Table herewith shows the numbers of local defective children under this heading who were on the registers of institutions, hospitals, certified schools, etc., at the year end, viz. :—

Institution	Total.
Totally Blind :—	
Royal School for the Blind, Birmingham	14
Deaf :—	
Royal School for the Deaf, Birmingham	17
Feeble-minded :—	
Wheatley Street Special School, Coventry	75
Littleton House, Residential School, Cambridge	1
The Beacon School, Lichfield	2
Monyhull Colony, Birmingham	1
Epileptic :—	
Soss Moss Special School, Cheshire	1
The Colony, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.	1
Maghull Home, Liverpool	1
Lingfield Epileptic Colony	2
Physically Defective :—	
Memorial Sanatorium, Hertford Hill, Warwick	5
Kensington Hospital, Wales	1
Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Northampton	4
Paybody Home, Allesley, Coventry	3
*Corley Open-Air School, Coventry	55
*Roof Class, Centaur Road Girls' School, Coventry	36
The Heritage Craft School, Chailey, Sussex	2
Biddulph Grange Orthopaedic Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent	1
Heart Hospital School, Rainhill, Liverpool	1
St. John's Open-Air School, Woodford Bridge, Essex	1
Total	224

* Reports on the work of these Schools during 1938 are given on a previous page.

The following table shows the number of cases notified by the Local Education Authority (under Section 2 (2) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, as amended by the Mental Deficiency Act, 1927) during 1938:—

Diagnosis	Boys	Girls
1. (i) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School:		
(a) Idiots	1	—
(b) Imbeciles	3	2
(c) Others	3	1
(ii) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children:		
(a) Moral defectives	—	—
(b) Others	—	—
2. Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16	7	4
3. Feeble-minded children notified under Article 3, i.e., "special circumstances" cases ..	—	—
4. Children who in addition to being mentally defective were blind or deaf	—	—
TOTALS	14	7

Wheatley Street Special School.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1) Number of Children who have left the School since 1910	232	192	424
(2) Number who:—			
(a) Have since died	20	14	34
(b) Have since married	10	19	29
(c) Are known to be incapable by reason of mental defect of undertaking employment ..	7	21	28
(d) Are not subject to routine visits	78	43	121
(e) Are attending Private Schools	3	—	3
(f) Are in Asylums	2	2	4
(g) Are in Institutions	43	32	75
(h) Have returned to Elementary Schools ..	8	12	20
(i) Are untraced or have left city	21	26	47
(j) Are unemployed	8	4	12
(3) Number employed in:—			
(a) Industrial or manual work	20	9	29
(b) Domestic work	—	6	6
(c) Selling newspapers	3	—	3
(d) Miscellaneous work	9	4	13

Wheatley Street Special School for Mentally Defective Children.

The following is a report by Miss P. E. Tuft (Head Teacher) on the work of the above during 1938, viz. :—

"The number of children on the register at the re-opening of school in January was 75, 40 boys and 35 girls. During the year 23 were admitted, 14 boys and 9 girls, and 23 left, 12 boys and 11 girls.

This year, the junior as well as the senior girls have spent sessions for domestic instruction at the Wheatley Street Flat, and all show great keenness to be chosen for this work. Two girls who left in July obtained work as domestic servants and were still giving satisfaction at the end of the year.

The woodwork and handicraft lessons for the senior boys are being given by visiting teachers from the Wheatley Street Handicraft Centre. Mr. Griffiths, one of the visiting teachers, has introduced rustic wood-work, and the boys have made indoor window boxes and garden ornaments. As this work shows quicker results with less accuracy than ordinary woodworking, the boys are most enthusiastic about it.

As a result of their work in the school garden during the year, there have been supplies of vegetables available for the children's dinners and also flowers for school decoration lasting until Christmas.

The senior girls, as part of their training, assist in preparing hot dinners, which are served in the school.

Four new dining tables with benches were supplied during the year and these have proved a great boon as compared with the old trestle tables.

The total number of dinners supplied during the year was 7,268. This number included 726 free dinners for necessitous children from various Elementary Schools. It is interesting to note that few children took advantage of the 'Milk in School Scheme.' A number of children bring cold dinners, generally sandwiches, and to meet the requests of a number of parents, that a hot drink be provided, Horlicks was introduced in January, and more than twice the number of children take it in preference to cold milk.

The majority of the children who left the school during the year have found employment, the girls in domestic work or factories and the boys in factories or as errand boys. Those less fortunate include two boys and one girl transferred to residential homes."

Full-Time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, etc.

At the present time, one male adult and one girl are undergoing a full-time course of training at the Royal Institution for the Blind, Birmingham. Two crippled boys are receiving education and treatment at the Heritage Crafts Schools, Chailey, Sussex.

Nursery Classes.

The nursery class movement was inaugurated locally in 1935 by the establishment of a class in St. Michael's School. A class in Red Lane School was commenced in 1936. During the year under review, a third nursery class was opened, namely in the Binley School.

The plans of new local infants' schools are being made to include accommodation for pre-school toddlers, and the nursery class system is thus likely to expand progressively in the City. From educational and medical angles alike, there is everything to commend the movement.

School Medical Work in Secondary Schools, etc.

Girls' Secondary Schools.

Dr. Margaret J. Moir submits the following report : -

"The number of girls presenting themselves for medical inspection in the two girls' secondary schools during the year was 876, an increase of 42 over the number in the previous year. Because of shortage of staff the girls presenting themselves for admission in the autumn term to the two schools were examined in July, but were not examined again as entrants as has been usual in the past. This year in this grade only a following-up of defects recommended for treatment in the pre-admission examination took place.

The follow-up work after the routine systematic examination in both schools was done immediately following the resumption of work after the Christmas vacation and in each school the numbers acting on the advice to see a dentist were disappointingly small.

At Stoke Park School 23 per cent. of the girls advised to see an oculist failed to complete the treatment. In regard to girls recommended to consult a dentist, as many as 41 per cent. failed to act on the advice given. At Barr's Hill School the corresponding figures were 23 per cent. and 60 per cent. respectively."

Ascertained Physical Defects.

Defects.	Barr's Hill School.	Stoke Park School	Junior Technical School.	Junior Art School.	Total
External eye disease	3	2	—	—	5
Defective vision	29	12	3	1	45
Deafness	—	1	2	—	3
Ear Disease	5	3	—	1	9
Nose and Throat	6	11	—	—	17
Defective Teeth	110	73	1	—	184
Postural defects	12	18	—	—	30
Other defects or diseases	2	1	2	1	6
Totals	167	121	8	3	200

Number of Pupils Examined: Age Distribution.

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Barr's Hill ..	22	75	73	93	103	76	27	11	6	486
Stoke Park ..	23	79	89	88	56	39	11	4	1	390
Technical College ..	—	—	—	—	31	68	1	—	—	100
Junior Art ..	—	—	—	16	20	7	—	—	—	43
Totals ..	45	154	162	197	210	190	39	15	7	1019

Individual pupils suffering from defects (excluding dental)
requiring treatment and notified to parents:—

Barr's Hill ..	60
Stoke Park ..	56
Technical College ..	7
Junior Art ..	3

Nutrition Survey.

No. Examined	(A)		(B)		(C)		(D)	
	Excellent	Per Cent	Normal	Per Cent	Slightly Sub-normal	Per Cent	Bad	Per Cent
	No.		No.		No.		No.	
Barr's Hill	486	254	52.3	232	47.7	—	—	—
Stoke Park	390	189	48.5	201	51.5	—	—	—
Technical College	100	23	23.0	67	67.0	10	10	—
Junior Art..	43	12	27.9	29	67.4	2	4.7	—
Totals	1019	478	46.9	529	51.9	12	1.2	—

Visual Defects in Secondary School Children.

Parents' Payments.

For the financial year ended 31st March, 1938, the amounts collected from parents for the treatment of defects for which payment is required were as under:—

Vision, £43 8s. od.; teeth, £208 16s. od.; tonsils and adenoids, £73 1s. od.; ringworm, 4s. od. The total is £325 9s. od., as compared with £290 6s. 6d. for the previous year.

Health Education.

The teaching of simple hygiene is indispensable in the school curriculum. The same can probably be said in regard to elementary biology.

Instruction in hygiene continues usefully in most of the local schools, and in addition to the ordinary class-lessons in this subject, instructional visits are arranged to the child welfare centres, city waterworks, sewage works, destructor, etc.

The Coventry issue of the *Better Health* journal continues to be circulated in the schools. In many of the latter the contents of the journal are used each month as a basis for a special lesson.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.

Mr. H. Davoile, the Welfare Officer, supplies the following report dealing with the work during 1938 under this heading:—

"In accordance with the Employment of Children Bye-laws, made in pursuance of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, it is illegal to employ a child under the age of twelve years. Certain restrictions as to types and hours of employment are made with regard to children between the ages of twelve and fourteen. Certain occupations which are considered detrimental, either to the child's health or morals, are prohibited by the Act. No child may be employed without first registering the particulars of the occupation with the local education authority, and in the case of children over the age of thirteen who may be permitted to be employed in certain occupations before school hours, it is a condition that a satisfactory medical report shall be obtained from the School Medical Officer. In this connexion 165 certificates were issued.

Details of Children Employed in Occupations Notifiable under the Bye-laws.

Number of employed children registered at the end of 1937...	576
Fresh registrations during the year 1938 ...	686
	1,262
Number who left employment or attained the age limit (14 years)	641
Number employed on the 31st December, 1938 ...	621

As in previous years, the majority of the children were engaged in the delivery of newspapers, milk, etc.

Street Trading.

Under the Bye-laws no boy under 16 years of age and no girl under 18 years of age is permitted to engage in street trading; a boy between the ages of 16 and 18 years must obtain a licence, issued by the local education authority for this purpose.

At the end of 1937 three boys were registered for street trading in newspapers. During 1938 four licences were issued and three licences surrendered. Four licences were current at the end of the year.

Licences to Children for Stage Performances.

The Education Act, 1921, which placed restrictions on the employment of children in public entertainments, has been amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

Under the new Act no child is permitted to be engaged in stage performances unless furnished with a licence issued by the local education authority. Special Rules made by the Board of Education prescribe the conditions under which such licences may be issued.

The main conditions are:—No child under 12 may be licensed; A satisfactory medical report is necessary; Employment must terminate, unless there are special circumstances, before 10 p.m.; Licensed children performing away from their home towns must be under the care of a suitable person who is responsible for lodgings, school attendance, etc.

During the past twelve months, 40 Coventry children were granted licences, mainly for stage dancing, and pantomimes, no children, licensed by other local authorities, visited the City. Supervision as to the conditions of licence is exercised by the Education Committee's Welfare Officers.

Section 22 provides that, in the case of public entertainments organised for charitable purposes, a child may be engaged without a licence provided he, or she, has not performed on more than six occasions during the preceding six months."

Juvenile Employment.

An important event during the year was the coming into operation in April last of the National Health Insurance (Juvenile Contributors and Young Persons) Act, 1937. The object of the new legislation is to provide medical benefit for juveniles who become insurably employed.

Section 6 of the Act requires a local education authority to make available to medical practitioners or insurance committees, on request, the school medical records relating to young persons accepted for treatment under the extended National Health Insurance Scheme.

During the year under review, a number of medical practitioners in the City have availed themselves of this opportunity of considering the previous school medical history relating to their young patients. The form, drawn up by the Board of Education and Ministry of Health for use by medical practitioners for making enquiry in this connection, has proved suitable and extremely useful.

The following is a substantial extract from the Report of the Juvenile Employment Committee for the year ended July 30th, 1938:—

"The normal seasonal slackness of trade in the motor car and general engineering industries has been more marked than for several years past, and this has resulted in an increase in unemployment—for the most part temporary—amongst juveniles in the City. Textile industries have experienced, in the aftermath of the feverish activity of the Coronation year, a period of slack trade and the consequent amount of short-time working, especially amongst girls, has been disturbingly great.

In contrast to these factors, the aircraft and other industries having relation to the Government's re-armament schemes have been working at pressure and a demand has been created for the services of young people which has acted as a welcome corrective to the falling-off in demand experienced as a result of slackness in other trades.

A comparison between the amounts of unemployment insurance benefit paid during 1936-37 and 1937-38 indicates how severe has been the rise in unemployment amongst juveniles, but attention must be drawn to the fact that, as indicated above, most of the increase was due to temporary suspensions and that the number of young people wholly unemployed during the year showed little increase over that recorded for the previous year.

The extra clerical work involved as a result of the increased number of claims for benefit has not had the deleterious effect which might have been expected upon the number of placings recorded during the year. The number of situations filled by the Bureau during the past year is, in fact, slightly larger than the record total achieved in 1936-37. The apparent paradox thus presented of an increase of placings during a period of depressed trade can be explained largely by the activity of the armaments industries and by the ever growing confidence placed in the efficacy of the Bureau services by local employers and young persons.

As far as is possible, the work of the Bureau in connection with juvenile employment is shown in statistical form, but much of the important Choice of Employment work performed cannot be shown in this manner, and mention should be made of the many cases in which the advice of a Bureau officer has been sought and accepted, usually with happy results, by both parents and children.

Vocational Guidance.

The scheme which, for some years, has been pursued as the Committee's policy of vocational guidance has been followed once again with the most satisfactory results. School conferences have again played an important part in this work, whilst the method of submitting suitable applicants to prospective employers immediately before the end of a school term has proved itself highly efficient and has tended somewhat to facilitate the periodical mass entry of school leavers into industry which is unavoidable at the end of school terms.

The helpfulness and enthusiasm of Head Teachers and their staffs in the preparation of school leaving cards and in arranging school conferences has been of the greatest assistance, for without their knowledgeable advice as to the character and qualifications of their pupils, much of the Bureau's work would be extremely difficult, if not impossible. During the year 142 conferences were held, and of the 2,480 leavers concerned, 2,333 were interviewed personally by Officers of the Bureau who gave information on all questions of employment and allied subjects and gave individual advice and instruction in accordance with the peculiar demands of each case.

The interest of parents in the future of their children was shown by their attendance at the meetings held at the Authority's two secondary schools for girls, and the useful advice given there was in many cases followed by successful placings carried out from the Bureau at the end of the school year.

A further step has been taken in the inauguration of similar meetings at the Junior Commercial School, and it is pleasing to report that the Bureau has been able to find situations where the specialised training of these young people is regarded as an additional qualification. The cordial understanding which exists between the Bureau and the Junior Technical School and the Municipal School of Art has been strengthened and there is no diminution to report in the number of secondary school boys who have registered at, and been placed by, the Bureau.

Co-operation with the School Medical Service has proceeded smoothly and effectively. We are grateful to the Medical Officer for the opportunity to refer individual cases for special report and advice.

Co-operation with Employers.

The work done by the Bureau at School Conferences would lack its greatest value, i.e., its practical application, were it not for the co-operation of local employers expressed in their willingness to avail themselves of the Bureau's services. It is gratifying to report, therefore, that during the year employers have continued their reliance on the selective powers of the Employment Officers who, in turn, have been enabled by the increased number of registrations at the Bureau, due to the recent trade depression, to retain that confidence and to ensure, as far as possible, a steady and comprehensive supply of vacancies. That the new employers in Coventry are cognisant of the services offered is supported by the fact that some 531 different employers notified vacancies as compared with 517 during the previous year.

The Committee's thanks are again extended to the many local employers whose understanding attitude and generous support have been very helpful, especially in those cases—fortunately few—where it has been desired to find employment for children of a defective or sub-normal standard. This friendly co-operation on the part of employers has also enabled the Bureau to render assistance in 24 cases of special difficulty referred to us by Juvenile Courts, Approved Schools and the Probation Officers.

Placing Work.

The work of placing juveniles in suitable situations is of first importance in any circumstances. Unremitting concentration on this aspect of juvenile employment work has had, even during a period of comparatively slack trade, the result that the previous year's record total of 2,888 placings has been surpassed. This increase is slight—the year's total is 2,903—but gives promise of even better results when trade conditions improve.

Difficulty has once more been experienced in providing the distributive trades with an adequate number of juveniles willing to make themselves a career in either the wholesale or retail branches, although in some instances antipathy to shop work has been removed as a result of the introduction of the forty-eight hour working week.

Domestic service, for reasons which general statistics show are not peculiar to this City, has generally proved unattractive to girls, even at times when factory work was scarce.

Successful efforts have been made to secure as many placings as possible under the apprenticeship scheme, which offers juvenile workers in Coventry excellent opportunities of securing sound theoretical instruction in support of their practical training.

Apprentices.

The Coventry Scheme for the Training of Apprentices is an integral part of the system which aims at providing the City with future generations of highly skilled workers. There has been a slight decrease in the number of Indentures of Apprenticeships (475) enrolled during the year with the Town Clerk as compared with last year's figure (508). The total number of apprentices under the scheme—most of them are in the motor car, engineering, foundry, or building trades—remains, however, substantially the same, and there is every indication that a great need is being adequately satisfied.

Industrial Transfers.

Certain of the juveniles transferred from the Special Areas to Coventry continue to receive, where necessary, the grants payable under the Ministry of Labour's scheme. These payments are made

on Friday evenings after a return of wages has been obtained from the employers concerned and are intended to supplement the juvenile's earnings until they become self-supporting. Friendly supervision in the well-being of these young people is taken by means of After-Care and contact with employers. A few juveniles from the special areas have been brought under the scheme during the year and are progressing favourably. The majority of those who came to the City under the Juvenile Transference Scheme early in 1937 are now self-supporting.

Industrial Supervision.

Evening meetings were held on thirty-five Fridays during the year and 405 boys and girls were interviewed by members of the Committee. The good work that is done at these evening meetings was much appreciated by those who took advantage of the facilities thus offered, and many parents, whose employment or home ties prevented their visiting the Bureau during normal office hours, were grateful for the opportunity of obtaining advice on the difficult question of careers for children.

As an addition to the usual circulars sent to school-leavers and their parents pointing out the several advantages to be derived from using the Bureau's services and from joining approved voluntary organisations, a film-show was held at the Technical College in conjunction with the Juvenile Organisations Committee at which instructional films and lantern slides were shown to a large number of boys and girls about to leave school. This film-show was greatly appreciated by its audience and is well worth continuing.

Unemployment Insurance.

As indicated in the Introduction, there has been a considerable increase in the number of claims to benefit made during the past year. Whereas in 1936-37 only £264 was paid in benefit, during 1937-38 the sum of £1,360 was paid out to unemployed boys and girls.

There was a slight decrease in the number of juvenile Unemployment Books exchanged locally in July, 15,164 being exchanged as compared with the last year's total of 15,363.

National Health Insurance.

The National Health Insurance (Juvenile Contributors and Young Persons) Act, 1937, came into operation on the 4th April, 1938. From that date employed boys and girls under the age of sixteen, hitherto outside the scope of the scheme, were made compulsorily insurable. Contributions are payable at the rate of 4d. per week and boys and girls thus insured are now assured of systematic medical attention and treatment during illness."

Miscellaneous.

During the year, 230 candidates for "special places" were medically examined. Also 79 children were examined in connection with mental deficiency. In relation to juvenile employment, 144 medical certificates were issued and 40 children were medically approved to take part in stage performances.

The various tables, as required annually by the Board of Education, appear in the following pages.

APPENDIX.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections Year ended
31st December, 1938.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

Entrants	2727
Second Age Group	2806
Third Age Group	2953
	—
TOTAL ..	8486
	—
Number of other Routine Inspections ..	193
	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	8679

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	5461
Number of Re-inspections	4362
	—
TOTAL ..	9823

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

GROUP	For Defective Vision (excluding squint)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II. A	TOTAL
Entrants	—	420	420
Second Age Group	179	369	530
Third Age Group	203	261	440
Total (Prescribed Groups) ..	382	1050	1390
Other Routine Inspections ..	14	23	35
			—
GRAND TOTAL ..	396	1073	1425

Table II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended
31st December, 1938.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
Skin	Ringworm— Scalp ..	..	..	7
	Body ..	1	..	15
	Scabies ..	26	..	308
	Impetigo ..	14	..	348
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	43	2	92
	TOTAL ..	84	2	770
Eye	Blepharitis ..	13	1	70
	Conjunctivitis ..	6	1	128
	Keratitis ..	..	..	..
	Corneal Opacities ..	..	..	3
	Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision & Squint)	17	..	51
	TOTAL ..	36	2	252
Ear	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	396	132	599
	Squint ..	47	14	15
	Defective Hearing ..	5	11	8
	Otitis Media ..	25	4	123
	Other Ear Diseases ..	81	2	12
	TOTAL ..	44	81	348
Nose and Throat	Chronic Tonsillitis only ..	163	206	129
	Adenoids only ..	25	4	123
	Chronic Tonsillitis & Adenoids	274	230	108
	Other Conditions ..	20	18	171
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ..	7	35	24
	Defective Speech ..	2	7	19
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—	..	..	..
	Organic ..	2	11	20
	Functional ..	1	7	1
	Anæmia ..	7	4	24
	Bronchitis ..	19	34	31
	TOTAL ..	..	..	22
Lungs	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..
	Pulmonary—	..	..	..
	Definite ..	..	..	..
	Suspected ..	..	..	1
	Non-Pulmonary—	..	..	..
	Glands ..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis	Spine ..	..	..	..
	Hip ..	..	..	..
	Bones and Joints ..	..	..	1
	Skin ..	..	..	1
	Other Forms ..	..	..	1
	TOTAL ..	..	..	4
Nervous System	Epilepsy ..	..	4	3
	Chorea ..	..	4	3
	Other Conditions ..	..	..	5
Deformities	Rickets ..	..	1	5
	Spinal Curvature ..	4	1	9
	Other Forms ..	171	21	100
Other Defects and Diseases ..		116	79	388
Total ..		1604	910	2704
				1437

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B. (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ..	2727	671	24.60	1788	65.56	266	9.75	2	.07
Second Age-group	2806	756	26.94	1775	63.26	273	9.73	2	.07
Third Age-group ..	2953	921	31.19	1855	62.82	177	5.99	..	..
Other Routine Inspections	193	49	25.39	123	63.73	21	10.88	..	..
Total	8679	2397	27.62	5541	63.84	737	8.49	4	.05

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind	..	..	..	14
At Public Elementary Schools ..	..	..	..	—
At other Institutions ..	..	..	..	—
At no School or Institution ..	..	..	..	—
				Total 14

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind	..	..	..	—
At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind	..	..	..	—
At Public Elementary Schools ..	..	..	..	5
At other Institutions ..	..	..	..	2
At no School or Institution ..	..	..	..	—
				Total 7

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	..	..	..	17
At Public Elementary Schools ..	..	..	..	—
At other Institutions ..	..	..	..	—
At no School or Institution ..	..	..	..	4
				Total 21

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	..	..	..	—
At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf	..	..	..	—
At Public Elementary Schools ..	..	..	..	—
At other Institutions ..	..	..	..	—
At no School or Institution ..	..	..	..	2
				Total 2

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Feeble-minded Children.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ..	..	79
At Public Elementary Schools ..	..	8
At other Institutions ..	..	5
At no School or Institution ..	..	20
		—
	Total	112

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Children suffering from severe Epilepsy.

At Certified Special Schools ..	..	..	..	5
At Public Elementary Schools ..	..	..	..	5
At other Institutions ..	..	..	..	..
At no School or Institution ..	..	..	..	1
				—
	Total			11

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A. Tuberculous Children.

1. Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At Certified Special Schools ..	..	..	..	6
At Public Elementary Schools ..	..	..	..	—
At other Institutions ..	..	..	..	2
At no School or Institution ..	..	..	..	14
				—
	Total			22

2. Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At Certified Special Schools ..	..	..	..	19
At Public Elementary Schools ..	..	..	..	29
At Other Institutions ..	..	..	..	4
At no School or Institution ..	..	..	..	6
				—
	Total			58

B. Delicate Children.

At Certified Special Schools ..	..	..	..	56
At Public Elementary Schools ..	..	..	..	142
At Other Institutions ..	..	..	..	..
At no School or Institution ..	..	..	..	..
				—
	Total			198

C. Crippled Children.

At Certified Special Schools ..	..	..	..	8
At Public Elementary Schools ..	..	..	..	1
At Other Institutions ..	..	..	..	—
At no School or Institution ..	..	..	..	4
				—
	Total			13

D. Children with Heart Disease.

At Certified Special Schools ..	..	..	..	1
At Public Elementary Schools ..	..	..	..	6
At Other Institutions ..	..	..	..	—
At no School or Institution ..	..	..	..	3
				—
	Total			10

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Epileptic and Cripple ..	1	..	..	..	1
Epileptic and feeble-minded ..	..	..	..	2	2
Cripple and feeble-minded ..	1	..	..	..	1

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1938.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :—			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
X-Ray Treatment ..	4	..	4
Other ..	3	..	3
Ringworm Body ..	15	..	15
Scabies ..	334	..	334
Impetigo ..	387	..	387
Other Skin Disease ..	139	..	139
Minor Eye Defects ..	296	..	296
Minor Ear Defects ..	230	..	230
Miscellaneous ..	1721	..	1721
Totals ..	3129	..	3129

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	780	..	780
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes	21	..	21
Total ..	801	..	801

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 780
 (b) Otherwise —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 702
 (b) Otherwise —

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.											
Received operative Treatment.											
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.		Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)					(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
11	5	325	..	241				11	5	325	..
										..	582
				341				241			

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Number of Children treated:—

1. Under the Authority's scheme:

Residential treatment with education .. ..	..	..	88
Residential treatment without education .. ..	..	..	—
Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic .. ..	..	..	381
2. Otherwise —

Table V.—Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were :—						
(a) Inspected by the Dentist :						
Routine Age Groups.						
Aged 5	1030					
,, 6	1289					
,, 7	1252					
,, 8	1513					
,, 9	1415					
,, 10	1110					
		—	7609			
(b) Specials	1404					
(c) Total (Routine and Specials) ..	9013					
(2) Number found to require treatment	7299					
(3) Number actually treated	6332					
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	11671					
(5) Half-days devoted to Inspection	80					
,, „ Treatment	1601					
		—	1681			
(6) Fillings, Permanent Teeth	6210					
,, Temporary Teeth	317					
		—	6527			
(7) Extractions, Permanent Teeth	2724					
,, Temporary Teeth	10316					
		—	13040			
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	2					
(9) Other operations, Permanent Teeth	437					
,, „ Temporary Teeth	—					
		—	437			

Table VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	9
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	54195
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	2285
(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	80
v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under Section 87 (4) Education Act, 1921	Nil
(b) „ „ 44 „ „ „	2

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections, Year ended
31st December, 1938.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

ENTRANTS (aged 10-12 years)	..	..	361
2ND AGE GROUP (aged 13-15 years)	..	..	597
3RD AGE GROUP (aged 16-18 years)	..	..	61
		TOTAL	1019
Number of other Routine Inspections	..	..	Nil

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	10
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	134
		TOTAL	144

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

GROUP (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding squint) (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II. A (3)	TOTAL
Entrants	..	7	33
Second Age Group	..	38	41
Third Age Group	..	4	9
Total (Prescribed Groups)	..	49	83
Other Routine Inspections	..	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	..	49	83
			122

Table II.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended
31st December, 1938.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
Skin	Ringworm Scalp..	..	..	..
	Body..	..	..	..
	Scabies ..	..	..	..
	Impetigo..	..	..	..
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	9	..	..
	TOTAL ..	10	..	..
Eye	Blepharitis ..	2	..	..
	Conjunctivitis ..	3	..	..
	Keratitis ..	..	..	..
	Corneal Opacities..	..	..	..
	Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision & Squint)	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	5	..	..
Ear	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	49	22	10
	Squint ..	..	..	..
	Defective Hearing ..	3	1	..
	Otitis Media ..	1	..	..
	Other Ear Diseases ..	8	1	..
	Chronic Tonsillitis only ..	10	10	..
Nose and Throat	Adenoids only ..	2	5	..
	Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ..	4	2	..
	Other Conditions ..	1	1	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..
	Defective Speech ..	..	..	..
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—	..	..	..
	Organic ..	..	3	..
	Functional ..	..	5	..
Lungs	Anæmia ..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis ..	..	2	..
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary—	..	..	..
	Definite ..	..	..	..
	Suspected ..	..	..	..
	Non-Pulmonary—	..	..	..
	Glands ..	..	..	..
	Bones and Joints ..	..	..	..
Nervous System	Skin ..	..	..	..
	Other Forms ..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	..	..	..
Deformities	Epilepsy ..	..	..	..
	Chorea ..	..	..	..
	Other Conditions ..	..	..	..
Other Defects and Diseases	Rickets ..	..	..	..
	Spinal Curvature ..	1	6	..
	Other Forms ..	29	..	..
	TOTAL ..	13	12	..
TOTAL ..		136	70	10

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

AGE-GROUPS.	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ..	361	140	38.78	221	61.22	..	..	..	..
Second Age-group ..	597	291	48.74	294	49.25	12	2.01	..	..
Third Age-group ..	61	47	77.05	14	22.95	..	..	..	..
Other Routine Inspections ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1019	478	46.91	529	51.91	12	1.18	..	..

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind ..	..	..	3
At Public Elementary Schools ..	..	..	—
At other Institutions ..	..	..	—
At no School or Institution ..	..	..	—
TOTAL ..		3	

Table IV.—Return of Defects treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1938.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

Nil.

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	57	..	57
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes .. .. ..	..	..	..
Totals ..	57	..	57

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme 52
- (b) Otherwise —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme 50
- (b) Otherwise —

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Received Operative Treatment under the Authority's

Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital (Tonsils only)	..	1
Ditto Ditto (Adenoids only)	..	1
Ditto Ditto (Tonsils and adenoids)	..	4
Total	..	6

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(1) Under the Authority's Scheme:—

Number of Children treated (residential treatment with education)	1
Number of Children treated (non-residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic)	28

(2) Otherwise:—

Number of Children treated (non-residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic)	—
---	---

Table V.—Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children who were:—

Inspected by the Dentist:	Routine	Age Groups	Nil.
	Specials	..	220

(2) Found to require treatment	210
(3) Actually treated	210
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	624
(5) Half-days devoted to Inspection	—
,, ,, Treatment (approximate)	52
(6) Fillings, Permanent Teeth	482
,, Temporary Teeth	—
	482
(7) Extractions, Permanent Teeth	185
,, Temporary Teeth	29
	214
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	—
(9) Other operations, Permanent Teeth	41
,, Temporary Teeth	—
	41

Table VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	2
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	20
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	10
(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921 Nil.	

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